TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR—NO. 24.

AVORS OFFER OF FORD FOR SHOALS PLANT

...iority Report and One Minority View Urge Sale of Dam Site to Auto Manufacturer.

...ree senate reports carrying ...mendations for action by con... with respect to private de... government's ... nitrate project ... were made ... by members ... committee.

... a final deci... ...ch of the re... ...of the full ...house but rec... ...end differ in ...

... McKenzie of ... the majority Ford proposal ... found "worthy of ... and asks its ... the house provided, ... the Gorgas steam ... included among the ... to be disposed of at Muscle ...

Endorses Ford Proposal.

...urrence in the majority re... ...gard for the references made ...spect to the Gorgas plant, is ...in one of the minority opin... ...presented by Representative ... Democrat, Georgia, and ...ed by Representative James, ... Michigan, and the re... ...Democratic members. They ...ll compliance by the house ...ll provisions of the Ford pro... ...including the Gorgas prop... ...and point out the belief that if ...s eliminates the Gorgas unit ...ld defeat the Ford offer.

...third report, submitted by ...ntative Parker, Republican, ...Jersey, and signed by Repre... ...Frothingham, Republican, ...achusetts, the opinion is ad... ...the acceptance of Mr. ...offer unless it is modified in ...ways than that dealing ...Gorgas. In the event Mr. Ford ...ld agree to the modifica... ...proposed, the signers would ...the secretary of war lease the ...and nitrate plants "on such ...ms will secure the completion ...dams and would authorize ...to settle the fair value of the ...plant and convey the same ...Alabama Power Co."

Why Ford Holds Favor.

...long investigation made by ...committee, the majority report ...concludes it that the money ...ration is "not the vital one" ...is the continuing considera... ...to be performed by Mr. Ford ...company over a long period ...years which gives his pro... ...merit and caused the ...ee to give it the serious ...ration.

...Ford proposal," the report ...says is the only one yet made ...gives ground for hope. ...offer is not entirely free ...objections, however it is of ...great potential possibilities ...committee felt assured ac... ...Congress would be prompt ...final and satisfactory adjust... ...of the matter could be ...

BOOST SALE OF OHIO APPLES

...t to Be Graded Like ...ther Apples and Adver...sed Extensively.

...e apples are going to take ...place in the sun this Fall. ...seems assured now, accord... ...a statement today by the Ohio ...of Markets, which points ...that Ohio apples compare fa... ...with any grown in the ...States. "But," the statement ...says, "the apples have not been ...that wide and profitable ...to which they are entitled ...and the fault has largely lain ...methods adopted for placing ...sale.

...first step in this much ...change," the statement said, ...is taken by the Ohio Fruit ...Co-operative association, ...organization formed not alone to ...a better understanding as ...of apples grown in the ...likewise to find a broader ...their distribution. The ...of this method will be a ...vertising way of advertising ...and bring to notice a ...agricultural activity too ...neglected in the past. Sales ...enhanced and thousands ...thousands of dollars come into ...as a result.

...a matter of common knowl... ...in the past, during years ...crop within the state was ...vast amounts of apples ...waste through the lack of ...system of grading and ...appreciation of marketing ...At the same time apples ...other states were being sold ...markets at exorbitant rates, ...they had been graded prop... ...given the advantage of a ...adopted market plan.

...New Ohio co-operative as... ...is drawn up and ...and suggested "Apple Grade ...Ohio." In these the grow... ...state, if they are put into ...have the way opened to ...meet competition in all the ...of the country. No longer ...sit back and see apples, ...no superiority of quality, ...precedent. The solution for ...growing of larger and better ...for Ohio apples, as well as ...grown fruits, plainly lies ...adoption of a standard, uni... ...known code of specifica...

Avers Flapper Is Heedless and Has No Heart or Soul

"The modern girl has no heart, no soul, no sentiment—if she has she refuses to admit it," says Frank X. Leyendecker, one of the best known artists and illustrators in the country.

"You do not dare to talk to the flapper of classics nor of other serious things," he continued, "for she simply will make no attempt to absorb them. She is idle, frivolous and heedless of tomorrow. However, I will admit that she is charming and often irresistible.

"She looks so young but knows so much—much that she could do well not to know. She assumes no responsibility. She seeks nothing but amusement. When a boy reaches the 'flapper' age he usually has some obligation to fulfill. He gets a job, or else he is branded as a loafer. The girl, however, spends her time reading frothy literature and smoking.

"In my opinion the only hope of the nation rests upon the working girl. She has more originality and individuality than the flapper, who looks to me as if she were made from a die. Each working girl has her particular style in clothes and coiffure.

"But the flapper! How can you tell one from another? The only danger with the working girl is that she is apt to become so self-reliant that she will scorn the help of mere man. But that danger is not so probable that any flapper should be afraid to reform and become a working girl."

Storm's Toll in N. Y. Resort Heavy

More than 50 persons were thought to have lost their lives and upward of 100 were injured in the tempest which roared out of the hills of northern New Jersey, beat the Hudson into foam-capped breakers, swept across New York City and then seemed to center its wild energy on City Island and vicinity Sunday.

Thousands of rowboats and launches dotted the sound off City Island just before the breaking of the storm; when it had passed the water was strewn with overturned craft, and the buildings on shore resembled a battle torn village in No Man's Land.

Clason's Point, a pleasure ground near City Island, was in the direct path of the hurricane. A Ferris wheel, heavily freighted with children and young people, had just begun to revolve when the wind struck it. The men in charge of the wheel could not stop it and discharge the people in the cars before the top of the wheel was torn away and the remainder crashed to the ground. Dozens were buried in the wreck.

Stinnes Breaks With Government

Hugo Stinnes' Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has ceased to be the government's official organ, it is announced, the arrangement hitherto existing being mutually abrogated.

The break between the government and the industrial and speaking magnate, which has been imminent for some time, is now definite. The government considered that Herr Stinnes, on account of his industrial relationships, was not always an enthusiastic supporter of its policies towards big business. Herr Stinnes, on the other hand, felt that the official connection for a long time had restricted his expression of views and had been an editorial incumbrance.

Galloping Gallant Offered Job in U. S.

If Max Oser, fiance of Mathilde McCormick, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, is unemployed for the Summer, a job awaits him in the Yellowstone park at a "satisfactory salary."

The Swiss horseman has been cabled an offer of employment by a park transportation company from its headquarters in Helena, Mont., it became known last week.

The company's message follows:

"If unemployed will offer you position in charge of saddle horse tours of the Yellowstone park with satisfactory salary. Answer."

Romantic Butler Sent Out of U. S.

August Probst, young Swiss butler, whose heart affairs with Pittsburgh society girls at the exclusive Rolling Rock club, were alleged by his friends to have moved others to railroad him out of the country, was deported last week on the Mauretania.

The government engaged an attendant to accompany Probst. The attendant is to bring back a receipt from his parents, showing that the prodigal has returned to his home in Switzerland.

Terms of Armistice Accepted by Chang

Chang Tso-Lin has accepted the terms of an armistice, prescribed by Wu Pei-Fu and will withdraw all his forces to Mukden, says a report received from Wu Pei-Fu's general headquarters at Paotingfu. Chang Tso-Lin also agrees to return the railroad cars he seized upon his retreat into Manchuria. Chang Tao-Lin's son has already started to Chin Wang Tao to discuss details of the armistice with the commander of Wu's Chihli troops.

HOLDS LONG RECORD IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

W. B. Bartlett, bugler at the National Soldiers' Home in Danville, Ill., is a good boy.

Bartlett, a veteran of the Spanish-American War who saw service with the American fleet, has attended Sunday school regularly for 20 years. He says he has not been tardy once in all this time.

ABUNDANT CROP YIELD INDICATED FOR THIS YEAR

Growing Conditions Point to Better Harvest Than in 1921 — Fourth Largest Wheat Crop.

Larger indicated crop yields, due principally to splendid growing conditions thus far this season, promise more abundant production this year than harvested in 1921, despite smaller acreages, especially in wheat and oats.

The department of agriculture's June crop report, based on conditions of crop June 1, forecasts a Winter wheat crop the fourth largest in the country's history with a total of 587,000,000 bushels.

The Spring wheat crop will be 19,000,000 bushels larger than last year's with a total of 247,000,000 bushels, placing the country's total wheat crop Winter and Spring wheat combined at 855,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels more than was produced last year. Production of oats is forecast at 1,135,000,000 bushels or 244,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop.

Apples, peaches and pears are more abundant this year, last year's crops having been curtailed by frosts. The apple crop is almost double what it was last year but not so large as the 1920 crop.

Forecasts of production of other crops were: Oats, 1,305,000,000 bushels. Barley, 191,000,000. Rye, 81,000,000. Hay, 106,000,000. Apples, 180,000,000. Peaches, 54,000,000.

Other details announced were: Winter wheat condition, 81.9 per cent of a normal. Spring wheat acreage 18,639,000, condition 90.7. Oats acreage 41,822,000, condition 85.5. Barley acreage 7,550,000, condition 90.1. Rye condition 92.5. Hay condition 91.1. Pasture condition 93.8. Apples condition 72.7. Peaches condition 77.1.

The condition on June 1, and forecast of production of Winter wheat by principal producing states follow:

Pennsylvania, condition 95; production 26,294,000 bushels.

Ohio, condition 92 and production 42,798,000.

Indiana, condition 88 and production 33,977,000.

Illinois, condition 89 and production 51,613,000.

Ohio Wheat Yield to Exceed Average

With the continuation of favorable weather the Ohio wheat crop this year should be 14,500,000 bushels more than last year's production and 4,000,000 above the five-year average, says the state federal weekly review of crop conditions. Indications now point to a crop of 42,798,000 bushels.

The oats acreage is estimated at 1,517,000 acres, a six per cent reduction from last year, presaging a yield of 53,260,000 bushels.

Beveridge Sees Evil in Sherman Law

Prosperity cannot come to American business until the "clutter of uneconomic and anti-economic legislation that has been put on the statute books, especially during the last six years, has been cleared away, declared Albert J. Beveridge, Republican nominee for United States Senator from Indiana, in an address before the convention of the National Association of Credit Men at its opening session in Indianapolis.

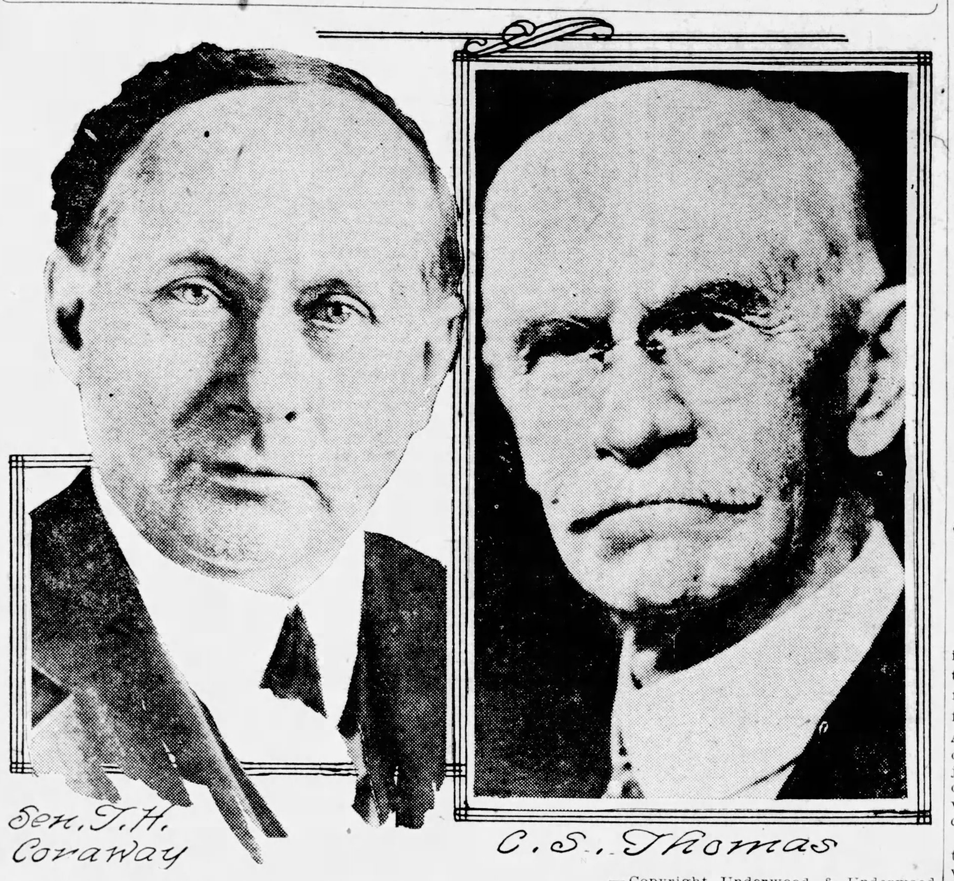
"The ancient Sherman law should be fundamentally changed—or repealed altogether," he asserted, "and railroads should be freed from the welter of hampering legislation with which they are encumbered."

Problems to be aired by the 3,000 credit men attending the convention include proposed amendment to the Volstead national bankruptcy regulation bill and the establishment of better protection of credits with efforts toward closer co-operation between merchants and banks.

Asuncion in Rebel Hands

Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, has been taken by the revolutionary forces, said a dispatch to La Nacion from Posadas, on the Argentine-Paraguay border.

On Trail of War Grafters



Sen. T. H. Caraway — C. S. Thomas

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WAR grafters who acquired great wealth during the world conflict are being investigated by the government which seeks to bring them before the bar of justice. Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, a Democrat, has figured prominently in the house fraud probe. Charles Spalding Thomas, former Colorado senator, has been appointed special assistant to prosecute the fraud cases. Mr. Thomas will begin the work on July 1.

NEW RADIO BILL GIVEN TO HOUSE

Proposed Measure Would Make Hoover King of the Air.

Secretary Hoover's radio conference of a few months ago bore its first fruit when a new radio bill was introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman White of Maine.

The bill, which is an amendment to the existing radio law, confines itself to the regulation of radio telephone and telegraph transmitting stations. Radio stations constructed solely for receiving purposes are outside the pale of the law and do not require government regulation.

One of the most interesting features of the bill is the increased band of wave lengths allocated to amateur stations. At present limited to a wave length not in excess of 200 meters, these potential Marconis of America will be allowed, under Mr. White's bill, a range of wave lengths from 150 to 275 meters.

The secretary of commerce is authorized, under the bill, to classify licensed radio stations, to prescribe the nature of service to be rendered by each class of stations, to assign bands of wave lengths, to make regulations concerning the location of the licensed stations, the kind of instruments to be used with respect to their effect upon the transmission of signals, the time and methods of operating stations and general authority to make regulations consistent with law necessary to prevent interference.

The bill provides also for the establishment of an advisory committee of experts to consult with and advise the secretary of commerce in the administration of the law.

Czechs Secure in Russia

The personal security of citizens of Czecho-Slovakia in Russia and security for their property rights there are guaranteed by the commercial treaty between Russia and Czecho-Slovakia signed recently. The terms of the treaty are identical with those of a treaty signed with Ukraine the following day.

Nancy Astor Will Not Speak on Her Next Visit to America

The next time Lady Astor visits America she intends to make no speeches. That was what she confided to reporters before sailing for England.

Few public speakers, or workers of any sort, are ever keyed to the high nervous tension with which Lady Astor seems charged when addressing an audience. Her nervousness may not have been so apparent to listening crowds at her 40 odd public speaking appearances in this country during April and the first three weeks of May. But if one sat near her, the eye quickly observed that she incessantly wrung her hands behind her back and ran her fingers over and under her jeweled bracelets, the muscles of her arms and shoulders quivering from nervousness.

Somehow the strain never seemed to affect the clarity of her speaking tones. In fact, her talks to crowds, no matter what their size, were in a manner friendly and informal. Always she was breaking away from her prepared notes to start a sentence with the loose, conversational "now," or "well."

But when the speech was done, the first woman member of the house of commons was fagged out and intensely nervous. That, too, seemed never to ruffle her smooth, smiling demeanor, nor did her expression reveal fatigue.

Lord Astor knew how high-strung the Lady Commoner really was, and he made it his job to keep her from talking too much to friends just before or after a speech. "Nancy, Nancy," he would call in warning whenever she pitched straight from a speech into chats to which she seemed to give just as much energy.

Reporters seated immediately in the rear of the speaker's dias when Lady Astor gave her farewell address noticed that her shoulders suddenly deepened to a pink flush as she got up to talk. Then, when her message had gone over, and there remained only the two closing paraghaphs, the tension was relieved and the blush faded from her skin.

Doctor Says Men Should Love Wives Like Apes Love Mates

Monkey love is what this old world needs today to set it morally straight. You may take this from Dr. Bernard Hollander, a distinguished psychoanalyist.

"When we can love like monkeys, we shall be nearer to perfect monogamy," Dr. Hollander said. "Man, constituted as he is now, can and does love more than one woman simultaneously.

"The ordinary man can share his love between the tender and true woman, who makes the ideal wife, and a second woman who thrills him and stirs his emotions.

"The ideal of mankind should be monogamy, but the love of two, or even more women at the same time is a psychological fact that cannot be controverted.

"It is not merely a physical fact. A man, who genuinely loves his wife, may be attracted by another woman by purely emotional or psychological influences. It is not merely a matter of sex impulse.

"We are slowly ascending towards the more perfect monogamy. I believe that human impulses are polygamous, but education has taught us that one mate is best for mankind.

"We have much to learn from the lower orders of nature regarding perfect monogamy. Among anthripode apes, for example, you have the most perfect example of the single attachment of male and female. There are no divorces in the jungle. The mother love of the ape is unparalleled in the animal world, and scarcely equaled by mankind. Birds, too, are perfect monogamists.

"We need a restoration of the plain, old-fashioned sense of loyalty. The loyalty that makes men stand by each other in peril should make men stand by their chosen partners in the battle of life. It is all a constant war between temperament and control.

"This war has created an artificial sense of independence among women, but it is the national home life environment that will prevail over what I believe is a passing phase."

Extinguishes Love Fires With Hose

A garden hose as quencher for love fires was approved in Akron, O., by police court.

Floyd Hide was in court on charges preferred against him by Joe Mosturzo.

"Joe was coming home with my wife," testified Hide, "and I turned the hose on them. I don't know how many times she had been with him before, but I decided to put out whatever love fires might be burning, I sure soaked 'em, judge."

Judge Pardee told Mosturzo he had been given the right kind of treatment and dismissed the case.

URGES BETTER FRUIT MARKETS

Congressman Avers Much Is Lost by Improper Handling Methods.

Lack of proper market facilities is one of the greatest reasons why the housewife pays so much and the farmer gets so little money for fruits and vegetables, Congressman Anderson of Minnesota declared in discussing the coming report of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry. This report, which covers a wide investigation, will be given to congress within a short time.

Congressman Anderson declared that the movement of fruits and vegetables has increased fourfold during the last 20 years. He continued.

"Chicago furnishes a conspicuous example of how things ought not to be done. Twenty-seven trunk railroads and several boat lines pour in the fruit and vegetable supplies for nearly 3,000,000 people. These are chiefly sold in a section of five or six city blocks on a narrow thoroughfare.

"The market is wholly inadequate in size but the worst feature is its location at a distance of from two to four blocks from the rail and water terminals. Most of the fruit and vegetables must be handled by wagons over rough pavement and none of this carting and rehandling adds in any way to value, although it does add materially to the cost of distribution. At this market goods must be unloaded and reloaded and are frequently backhauled over the same routes by the purchasers. No inconsiderable portion is carted back to the very railroad on which it was originally shipped."

Congressman Anderson said that the investigation had "pretty thoroughly disposed of the popular myth about wanton destruction of perishable produce in order to boost the price." He said:

"In almost every city of size the rumor starts every now and then that the produce men are throwing away fruits and vegetables when the market is glutted. So far as the commission has been able to determine, there is no ground for believing that such willful destruction has occured. Occasionally these commodities arrive at the market frozen, decayed or in otherwise inedible condition. Shipments are sometimes dumped by local boards of health. This destruction sometimes causes the rumors.

"The report will show that two fundamentally different principles govern the price to the consumer. Frist, the law of supply and demand, and second, the principle of fixed charges. The sale price of fruits and vegetables is determined by the relation of supply and demand, rather than by cost of production. The growers' returns are largely determined by the wholesale price, which is a fluctuating factor.

"Co-operative handling and marketing associations exist in many parts of the country. This method is more common in the West than in the East. The commission found a noticeable development in the improvements in grades and standards in the fruit and vegetable industry, but much progress can be made. There is need for greater standardization of containers for more uniformity in grades."

Motors Take Place of Horse on Farm

How the automobile, the truck, the tractor, the telephone and improved machinery are displacing the horse on the American farm is strikingly shown in the results of the 1920 census.

Never before have census figures of this kind been available.

These figures show:

That in 1920, automobiles on farms numbered 2,146,362 out of a total of 7,904,000 in the United States, while motor trucks on farms numbered 139,000 and farm tractors 246,000.

That telephones on farms numbered 2,498,493 as compared with 13,411,379 in the country at large.

That the value of farm implements and machinery totaled $3,195,000,000 in 1920 as compared with $1,265,000,000 in 1910 and $750,000,000 in 1900.

2,000 Disabled Vets White House Guests

More than 2,000 disabled war veterans now being hospitalized in the vicinity were in Washington recently as the guests of President and Mrs. Harding to attend a White House lawn party. A similar function was held for them last year. Veterans attending the Evergreen Institute for the Blind at Perrysville, Md., were among those invited on both occasions.

Mrs. Harding was assisted in receiving the veterans by 50 young women employes of the Veterans' bureau, representing the 48 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL REPORTED BY COMMITTEE

Measure Progresses Step Despite Opposition of Democrats, Now Sleeps on Senate Calendar.

Although the long belated soldiers' bonus bill took another step forward last week, it has again been halted in its progress. Instead of calling the bill up for immediate action in the senate, following the reporting of the measure from the finance committee, it has been allowed to slumber on the senate calendar and may continue in that situation for a considerable time.

The bill was formally presented to the senate after an effort by Chairman McCumber of the finance committee to report it at the opening of the session had been blocked by Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi.

Senator Williams was absent from the senate when Senator McCumber presented the measure for the second time but came into the chamber a few minutes afterward. The presentation followed a quorum call and was without discussion.

In attempting to offer the bill McCumber said "that in the very near future I hope to be able to lay aside the tariff bill for a day or so for the purpose of considering and passing, if possible, the compensation bill."

"In the soldiers' compensation bill," he added, "we have nothing but an American bill. I hope we shall be able to dispose of it as an American measure in the same spirit that we voted for appropriations to carry on the war."

Cost Over $3,000,000,000.

The bill with an accompanying report places the probable cost to the federal government at $3,845,659,481, spread over a period of 43 years from next January 1.

This is approximately $250,000,000 less than the estimate under the house bill which was $4,098,719,350, payable in 20 years.

The senate bill estimate was prepared by treasury experts and is based on the theory that 75 per cent of the 4,458,199 veterans who would be eligible for compensation would elect the adjusted service certificate option; 22½ per cent would choose farm, home and land settlement aid, and 2½ per cent vocational training aid. Should all of the veterans select the certificate plan the total cost would be $4,486,545,975.

Tells Financing Plan.

With reference to financing the legislation, Chairman McCumber's report says it is hoped that the reduction in governmental expenditures plus the payment of interest on the refunded foreign obligations will be sufficient to obviate the imposition of additional taxation.

"If it does become necessary to impose additional taxes," the report continues, "it is believed we can better determine the amount of the necessary levy and the methods of distributing such burdens for the future at a later date when the future condition of the treasury will be more accurately established."

As to the refunded foreign obligations the hope is expressed that these soon would be obtained and "that it will be possible for the foreign governments to provide for the immediate payment of interest thereon, so that such interest can be used toward defraying the expenses authorized under this act."

Senator McCumber explains that an attempt had been made to reduce to a minimum actual cash payments under the bill during the next three years while the treasury is engaged in refunding the nearly seven billions of dollars of maturing government obligations. The estimated cost of the bonus for those three years was $242,000,000.

Varies From House Bill.

This measure differs somewhat from the house bill and very widely from the bonus bill that was reported to the senate last year and later sent back to the finance committee at the request of President Harding. The most important change from the original measure is the elimination of the cash bonus and reclamation features. As now drafted the legislation would give each veteran the right to select any one of the following plans:

Adjusted service pay, but only if

Continued on Page Two

Says Bobbed Hair Presages Baldness

The fearful prospect of a nation of baldheaded women following in the wake of the bobbed hair craze has divided Washington beauty parlors into two bitter camps, while in the distance rumbles the thunder of an impending curling-iron war.

"Absurd, m'sieu," they say at some beauty parlors, shrugging a mean Georgette.

"Quelle awful, ain't it?" say others. "Mais, c'est vrai!" meaning "You bet your permanent wave it is."

When hair is bobbed, it is explained, a tight hat usually is worn through which air does not reach the scalp, and which retards the growth of the hair. In fact, it has been solemnly affirmed that the crowning glory, starved for ventilation, frequently gives up the battle and falls out.

A canvass of young women to ascertain their views on bobbed hair showed three out of four unalterably opposed to the fad, characterizing it as "disgusting" and asserting it to be the first step toward baldness. The fourth young lady—sporting abbreviated locks, of course—declared she "couldn't see anything wrong with bobbed hair," adding that if she had long hair she never would get to work on time.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

FORMAL celebration of Flag Day this year centered about the site of Fort McHenry in Baltimore. It was there that a memorial was dedicated to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." It was at this historical spot the song welled up in the soul of the poet, after a night of terror and fear. Morning found the flag intact. It had survived the night. "Our flag was still there!"

And so it has been through all the years—145 of them—since June 14, 1777, when the Stars and Stripes were born and dedicated to the cause of freedom and humanity—no matter how terrifying the night, morning found our flag still there.

Our flag represents no venom. Henry Ward Beecher once said of it: "Happily, no bird or beast of prey has been inscribed upon it. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of red light that beautify the morning, have been united upon its folds. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving."

The adoption by congress of the American flag succeeded by less than a year the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. They are in splendid harmony. The Declaration of Independence reads as if it might have been written in deep sorrow. Though conceived under bitter provocation, it is a manifestation of dignified self-restraint. It is a great human document, a fit accompaniment to the Stars and Stripes.

What America Makes of the Flag.

Franklin K. Lane once said that the American flag is what we make it, and there is everything in that. Americans have made much of it. The men under Washington made of it a banner of liberty; those who fought under the inspiration of Lincoln and by the direction of Grant, made it the emblem of an indissoluble Union of the states under the Constitution; men carried it to Cuba and the Philippines and set it up as a guaranty of liberation and independence; it was taken overseas as the hope of civilization.

Wherever it has been carried by Americans the flag has stood for honor, right and justice. There is no taint on it. Always it has been kept clean.

We can celebrate Flag Day with easy minds.

Our flag is the heritage of courage and sacrifice. It has to be fought for often, and it is worth fighting for again and again, for it is sure to have a worthy cause behind it.

It is a rare thing for a soldier to dishonor the colors. It is not so rare, it may be said in shame, for some citizens to hide in the shadow of the flag while doing dishonorable things.

Labor for Citizen Soldiers.

Evidently there has long been what amounts to a misunderstanding as to the attitude of organized labor toward state militia, or national guard. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, clears the matter in a letter to Adj. Gen. Louis G. Lasher.

Mr. Gompers was asked for a statement by the militia bureau of the war department. "A man who is a wage worker and honorable, working at his trade or calling to support himself and his dependents," says Mr. Gompers in his letter, "has not only the right to become a citizen soldier, but that right must be unquestioned."

Mr. Gompers further says: "The difference between the citizen soldiers of the United States and the large standing armies of many European countries is the difference between the conception of liberty and tyranny."

Must Wait for Millennium.

"While organized labor stands against the arbitrament of national or international disputes by force of arms," says Mr. Gompers, "yet we must realize we have not yet reached the millennium; that in the age in which we live we have not the choice between armed force and disarmament, but the alternative between a large standing army and a small one supplemented by volunteer citizen soldiery—the militia of our several states."

General Lasher thinks this should forever set at rest any misunderstanding as to the attitude of organized labor toward national guard service, and says: "It is simply added proof that organized labor stands for the same brand of loyalty and patriotism as does the national guard."

"America the Unready."

In concluding these references to the flag, born of war, baptized and rebaptized in it, and to armaments and armies, it will not be out of place to recall a few sentences from Colonel Roosevelt's autobiography. There is this:

"I suppose the United States will always be unready for war, and in consequence will always be exposed to the possibility of the gravest calamity, when the nation goes to war. This is no new thing. Americans learn only from catastrophes and not from experience."

The truth of the Roosevelt observation hurts, and as a prophecy it is not full of comfort.

1,200,000 RAIL MEN TO VOTE ON WAGE CUT

Shopmen Will Complete Balloting on Big Walkout June 30; Strike Date Is July 1.

Strike ballots returnable June 30 have gone out to railway employes affected by wage reductions ordered by the United States railroad labor board. The vote will be taken by individual unions, whose 1,200,000 members are affected in orders either issued or pending.

Paralysis of the nation's railroads July 1 loomed as a possibility as a result of the reductions which have already slashed $110,000,000 from the wages of the workers. The wage cut is effective July 1.

Meanwhile, the board is preparing to hear disputes this month between shop crafts employes and some of the railroads over alleged unauthorized wage reductions and piece work. Twenty-one railroads are cited for alleged unauthorized wage reductions for the hearing. The hearings may last several weeks.

It was indicated that no wage decision affecting telegraphers, the next class of railway labor to be taken up by the board, will come from the board for some time.

The split in the labor board apparently was widened by the latest wage reduction, the $60,000,000 slash in the wages of shop crafts employes. The minority report by the three labor representatives on the board severely condemned the majority which ordered the reductions.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL REPORTED

Continued From Page One

his adjusted service credit did not exceed $50.

Adjusted service credit with bank and government loan provisions.

Vocational training aid.

Farm and home aid.

Land settlement aid.

How Cost Is Distributed.

The estimated cost for each of these plans is $16,000,000 for the cash payments; $3,364,909,481 for the adjusted service certificates; $412,425,000 for farm, home and land settlement aid, and $52,325,000 for vocational training. The expenses under vocational training and the cash bonus would end in 1925, under this estimate, and those for farm, home and land settlement aid in 1929. Expenses under the certificate plan would continue to 1966, with a total of $655,991,670 to 1943, when the certificates would begin to fall due.

Explaining the bill Chairman McCumber said in his report that the amount of the adjusted service credit would be at the rate of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 for foreign service, less the $60 bonus paid when the veterans were discharged from the service. In no event however could the total exceed $500 in the case of those who had only domestic service and $625 for those who had both domestic and foreign service.

The adjusted service certificate payable at the end of 20 years from the date of issue or sooner upon death would have a face value of 3.015 times the total amount of the adjusted service credit. Until January 1, 1926, banks would be authorized to loan to the veterans an amount equal to 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent compounded annually from the date of certificate. After January 1, 1926, the government would make loans on the certificates in varying amounts to the time negotiated.

As a land settlement provision in place of the reclamation scheme veterans will be given preference in making entry on any public or Indian lands opened to entry. To pay for these lands they would be entitled to a sum equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent.

EDITOR FLAYS STRAY DOG AD

William Allen White Says It's Mean for Pound to Pay for Canines.

A boy who would take a stray dog to the city pound to be killed for a quarter, is too mean to live himself, declares Allen White, author and editor, in a statement in his paper, the Emporia Gazette.

White's protest in behalf of the dogs was evoked by an offer of 25 cents a head for dogs brought to the city pound by boys.

"What's the matter with this city administration anyhow?" inquired the Kansas author. "Were they never boys? Here they are advertising to give boys 25 cents for each stray dog brought into the city pound to be killed. Don't they know that the boy who would deliberately bring a stray dog to the city pound to be killed for two-bits, ought to be killed himself? Don't they know that boys are not so hard-hearted? Don't they know that the average boy would rather earn two-bits mowing a lawn with a straight string of boys marching by him to the swimming hole rather than to see a stray dog killed?

"The advertisement had in it the meanest inference about Emporia boys that ever has been made.

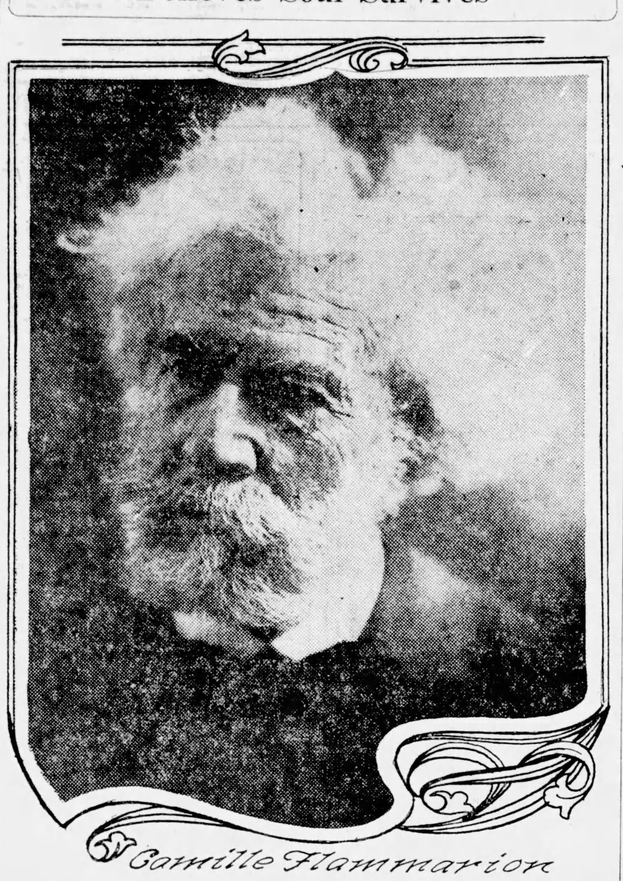
"Think of the kind of a boy who valued a quarter above the life of a dog—a stray dog —any dog on earth!"

U. S. POCKETBOOKS GETTING LIGHTER

Everybody's pocketbook is getting lighter, says the monthly circulation statement issued by the treasury. June 1 the per capita circulation of money in the country was $48.78 as compared with $48.89 May 1 and with $56.89 June 1 a year ago.

The total circulation June 1 was $5,346,832,497, while the population of the country was estimated at 109,605,000.

Believes Soul Survives



Camille Flammarion

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

Camille Flammarion, noted French astronomer and psychic explorer, has just written a book called "After Death," in which he asserts that he has definite proof that the soul survives after death.

FRENCH STAR GAZER CITES MANY PROOFS OF SOUL'S SURVIVAL

Conclusions of Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, from the study of a few hundred cases along purely scientific lines and apart from religious or spiritualistic viewpoints are that the soul lives after decomposition of the body, is endowed with faculties still unknown to science and can manifest itself at a distance without the mediation of the senses.

"I have spent years studying the question," the astronomer said, "and have applied to it the same rules as to scientific research. I excluded every example which would not stand the test of scientific verification."

Says Dead Fulfill Promises.

Among the proofs offered by Dr. Flammarion are cases of dead persons fulfilling promises, giving notice of their own demise and giving warnings of events which afterward materialized, even such as the execution of vengeance for wrongs through mediums previously unaware of the wrongs done.

Among the proofs cited are the following:

The late composer Saint Saens, just before his death, related the fact that on the last day of the war of 1870, while he was dining gaily with his comrades at an advanced position he distinctly heard the chanting of the theme around which he later composed his famous requiem. From this phenomenon he had a presentiment of misfortune, and later learned that his friend, the great artist Henri Regnault, had died that same instant.

A patient of Dr. Caltagirone of Palermo, says Dr. Flammarion, made a pact with him that if he died before the doctor did he would come back and give evidence of the survival of the soul. A few months later the doctor's attention was drawn to the movement of a candelabra, which continued until a piece of it was detached and placed on a table as if laid there by a careful hand. Two days afterward the doctor learned that his patient had been dead several days. The breaking of the candelabra was the sign agreed upon by which the patient was to prove the survival of the soul.

Doesn't Prove Immortality.

Another instance cited by Dr. Flammarion is the case of a young man employed by a Glasgow manufacturer, who died of poison which he had mistakenly drunk for whisky, appeared after death to his employer and begged him not to believe what was going to be told. The employer previously was unaware of the young man's death. He was told a few minutes later that the boy committed suicide. A careful investigation, however, proved that death was really due to taking the poison by mistake.

Dr. Flammarion reproduced a great number of examples already published in his psychical works, showing manifestations of the spirit at different periods after death, from an hour to several years. He says, however, he does not pretend to say that the soul is immortal, but contents himself with classifying evidence proving scientifically that it does survive the body.

ADAM AND EVE HELD BY GAME WARDENS

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Sutter, known as "Adam and Eve," were arrested recently charged with violating game laws. Mr. and Mrs. Sutter entered the Maine woods several weeks go without clothes or any civilized implements for the purpose of proving that they could subsist as a primitive man and woman.

MINE WORKERS WIN OLD SUIT

Supreme Court Says Unions Suable and Anti-Trust Laws Are Applicable.

Deciding the celebrated Coronado case the supreme court held that labor organizations, although unincorporated, are elemantic to the Sherman anti-trust act and under it such organizations may be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce. The court also held that unions are suable.

Chief Justice Taft in announcing the decision did not indicate any dissent. The case which presented the questions passed upon by the court was an appeal by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 21, of that organization, and its officers, 27 local unions in that district and their officers and 65 individuals, some of the latter not members of any union, from a decision by the United States district court of Arkansas, approved by the circuit court of appeals, holding them guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust act during coal mine strikes in Arkansas in 1914, and imposing damages of $200,000, which were trebled under the anti-trust law.

The effect of the decision will be to set aside the damages, because of the finding that the acts which caused the destruction of property were not incited for the purpose of restraining interstate commerce.

During the strike lawlessness prevailed and property damage was done the Coronado and eight other mines controlled by the Bache-Denman Coal Co. The United Mine Workers of America contested the jurisdiction of the federal courts on the ground that being an unincorporated association of mine workers it was not subject to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

In view of federal legislation the court announced "that such organizations are suable in the federal courts for their acts and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes."

On the ground that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the international union or international board of the United Mine Workers had authorized the strike, or took any part in preparation for it or in its maintenance, or had ratified it by paying any of the expenses, the court concluded that the international union and its officers should not have been held by the court as subject to joint liability with the district and local organizations and officers for participation in the conspiracy for the destruction of property incident to the strike.

The authority placed by members of District No. 21 in their officers to order a strike it was held made the district organization responsible for any unlawful injury inflicted during the conduct of the strike and made the fund accumulated for strike purposes by the district subject to the payment of any judgment which is recovered.

It was necessary, however, in order to hold District No. 21 liable in the case under the anti-trust act to establish that the conspiracy to attack the Bache-Denman mines and stop nonunion employment there was with intent to restrain interstate commerce, Justice Taft said.

MAY P. O. RECEIPTS SHOW RECORD GAIN

An increase of nearly 15 per cent in the business of the postoffice department during May, as compared with the same month of last year, is regarded by the department as an indication of steadily increasing prosperity throughout the country. Assistant Postmaster General Glover says that this increase is the greatest within seven years.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Women should be granted their full rights under the constitution and the fact that a woman is married should be no reason to deny her the right of citizenship in the United States, through naturalization proceedings, if she is an eligible alien, it is asserted by Congressman John L. Cable, who has introduced a bill relative to the independent citizenship of married women. His measure was referred to the immigration committee, of which he is a member.

Two bills authorizing Secretary Weeks to execute contracts with Henry Ford and transfer to him the government's $106,000,000 power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals were introduced in the house by members of the military committee. One presented by Acting Chairman McKenzie, Illinois, provided acceptance of Mr. Ford's offer that the Gorgas steam plant be excluded. The other, submitted by Representative Wright, Democrat, Georgia, called for the unconditional compliance with the Ford proposal.

Senate conferees on the army appropriation bill, in continuing their negotiations with the house delegation in an effort to reach an adjustment of differences in the measure as passed by the two branches had the support of President Harding in a letter urging retention of the large senate provisions for officers, enlisted personnel and the national guard.

After a two days' fight the senate voted to remove sewing machines and cash registers from the tariff free list. Committee rates ranging from 25 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent on these machines and 25 per cent on cash registers were approved.

Delegate Sutherland of Alaska, in a letter to Attorney General Daugherty, denounced as "preposterous and malignantly false" statements of salmon packing corporations that "fish pirates" are a menace to their business, says canners are the real pirates.

L. W. Ferguson, president of Chicago Retail Merchants' association, and other retailers protest to Senator Borah that Hoover coal mine price agreement forces 100 per cent increase in price to consumer.

Steps toward beginning investigation of the gasoline and crude oil situation, including purchasing prices, profits and combinations, were taken by the senate manufacturers committee under the resolution of inquiry by Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, adopted recently by the senate. The committee decided to have a sub-committee of five senators conduct the inquiry. Senator LaFollette, chairman, will head the sub-committee.

President Harding was requested in a resolution adopted by the house and sent to the senate to call a conference of maritime nations in view of adoption of effective measures for prevention of pollution of navigable waters by oil burning and oil carrying ships.

Federal trade commission files formal complaint against consummation of merger of Bethlehem Steel corporation and Lackawanna Steel Co.

A resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to designate depositories of public monies in foreign countries and insular possession, was passed by the house and sent to the senate.

Senator Watson (Ind.) charged in senate that Ambassador Geddes of Great Britain, Ambassador Ricci, Italy, and consular representatives of France had been unduly active in American domestice affairs in their criticism of the tariff bill.

War department faces necessity of again replanning army reorganization as result of senate bill reducing enlisted strength to skeleton basis.

FATE OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION PENDING

Once again the fate of the War Finance corporation, one of the greatest business institutions ever organized, is dependent upon the view which congress entertains of its usefulness. This experiment of the government in the business of direct financing of citizens has been subject several times since its organization either to change of purpose or the chance of complete abandonment.

The War Finance Corp. is one of the biggest banks in the world, and it is conducted by the government of the United States. It has a capital of $500,000,000 in government funds, and authority to issue bonds to vast amounts.

The original act creating the corporation was approved April 5, 1918. This was entirely a war measure. It will be recalled that when the United States entered the war, the Treasury offered the Liberty loans which absorbed so much of the people's money that private corporations sometimes had difficulty in getting enough funds invested in their enterprises to keep them going. The government recognized that this was injurious, so this corporation was authorized to make loans to enterprises of almost any character which were engaged upon work tending to assist in the prosecution of the war. Street car companies which carried employes in munition factories to and from their work were eligible to receive aid.

As the war developed, it was found desirable to expand the functions of the corporation. One of the first additional powers it was given was to make loans to cattlemen on their stock. It was shown that many cattlemen were killing off their stock because they could not get enough money from the banks to carry them over the Winter. It was recognized that the country must have food, and that it would be a national calamity to permit the stockmen to kill their immature stock for lack of financing.

Immediately after the Armistice, there was a general belief that the exports from the United States, which had reached a high tide during the war, would drop away to practically nothing. This was regarded as an undesirable development, so steps were taken to stimulate exports. It was arranged that the American exporter, upon granting credit to the foreigner, could then borrow of the War Finance Corp. which would await payment from abroad.

Affairs developed so that the corporation did very little of this sort of business. A wrong guess had been made. Instead of a need existing for the stimulation of exports, they sprang of their own accord to previously undreamed of proportions.

In May, 1920, the board of directors of the corporation adopted a resolution suspending activities. No new loans were made; the corporation's offices merely collected payments on the loans outstanding.

That Summer came the heavy fall in prices, particularly in prices of farm products. In the Fall an agitation was started to revive the War Finance Corp. to help the farmers. After a spirited contest the corporation was revived by congressional action, and proceeded to make loans to stimulate exports. It had been urged that if exports of farm products could be stimulated, prices of these goods would rise and the American farmer would be relieved.

Then in August, 1921, the corporation's organic act again was amended to permit it to make advances on agricultural products, whether or not they were for export. The corporation created an elaborate system of committees ramifying the entire country. Each committee was, in effect, a local agent for the great government bank at Washington. A farmer, needing credit, would borrow from his local bank. The local bank would turn the note over to the committee which would forward it to Washington to the corporation. The corporation would advance money against it.

Another use the corporation made of its funds was to purchase securities of American railroads which had been pledged with the Director General on account of additions and betterments made by the government during federal control. When it appeared that the railroads were in dire need of funds, following their return to their owners, the War Finance Corp. arranged to sell these securities to the public, thus raising funds to advance to the railroads.

BOSTON TO PROFIT BY MAJESTIC'S SIZE

Boston will undoubtedly profit through the putting into service of the White Star liner Majestic, the world's largest ship.

The Majestic can be drydocked only at Boston and Hamburg, these two being the only ports having dry docks sufficiently big enough to receive this huge ship. It is proposed to build a dry dock at Southampton to receive the Majestic, but until this is done it is probable that all repair work on this huge ship will be done at Boston.

LOCUSTS TOO NOISY, SCHOOL DISMISSED

Aurora, Ill., schools were dismissed when swarms of locusts descended on the city last week. The locusts made so much noise that students would not study.

Vicar's Sacrifice Heroic

Rev. George Mortimer, vicar of Tipton, Eng., gave a square foot of his skin for skin-grafting operations on girls injured in an explosion.

DRUG TO KILL FEAR IS FOUND

Scientists Discover Drink Used By Warriors in South America.

The strange and powerful drug of South America, which has drawn explorers into the mysterious jungles of Brazil and the unknown parts of Bolivia for more than 70 years, has at last been discovered.

The discovery of this "potent and fear-dispelling drug" was revealed by Dr. Henry H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia university, and Dr. Orland E. White, curator of plant breeding in the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, who headed the H. K. Mulford biological expedition which returned recently from a hazardous expedition in the Amazon basin and Bolivia.

For a long time, Dr. Rusby said scientists had heard strange and seemingly mythical tales about this drug, which is used by certain South American natives before they enter battle because it gives them courage. This fear-dispelling drug, says Dr. Rusby, is known as "caapi," and also under the name "ayawasco," which is the name the Indians use.

A small quantity of it was obtined with some difficulty by Dr. White, who said it was a most powerful narcotic, and will be studied here to determine whether it has any therapeutic value in modern medicine.

Dr. Rusby said:

"The drug has been used for many years, say accounts obtained from the Indians of Colombia and Bolivia, who partook of it before entering battle. It is prepared from the root and bark of the 'ayawasco,' which grows over the trees, attaining a height of 20 to 40 feet.

"Preparation of the drug is attended by elaborate ceremonial rites upon which woman may not gaze. In the event a woman ever witnesses this ceremony, or partakes of the drug, she is put to death. It is administered only by the Trisal cupbearer on the eve of battle.

"When taken the drug produces a convulsive trembling, the blood leaves the face, and a death pallor follows. A few minutes later, however, blood returns to the head along with a superhuman courage that causes the drinker to have no fear of either one or a hundred of the enemy. Later the drug produces a sleep in which occur dreams of courageous deeds."

Dr. Rusby explained that he was 2,000 miles from Colombia and had despaired of obtaining a specimen of this drug when Dr. White came across it by chance in a tribe of Indians in Bolivia.

RADICAL WINS IOWA BALLOTS

Brookhart Is Senatorial Choice; Urges Closer Farm-Labor Union.

Iowa Republicans have followed the example set by the voters of Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Smith W. Brookhart whose radicalism is of a deep dye which makes the liberalism of Beveridge of Indiana and Pinchot of Pennsylvania look pale by comparison, has defeated five other candidates for the Republican nomination for the United States senate.

Under the Iowa primary system 35 per cent of the total vote cast for senator is required to nominate. Latest returns indicate that Brookhart will have more than this percentage.

Brookhart's victory caused a stir in Washington. Following closely upon the Indiana and Pennsylvania results it has intensified the jubilation of liberal progressive Republicans and has increased the feeling in some Republican circles that there is going to be a tremendous shakeup in party leadership before 1924. Extreme progressives like Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, Capper of Kansas, Lafollete of Wisconsin and Ladd of North Dakota unhesitatingly construe the victories of Brookhart, Beveridge and Pinchot as marking the beginning of a great wave of progressivism that will sweep the country.

Brookhart's views as reflected by his campaign utterances are as radical as the doctrines of Lafollette. He made his principal appeal to Iowa voters on a platform calling for the repeal of the Esch-Cummings law. He appealed especially to labor and farmer voters and was backed strongly by organizations representing these groups. Co-operative buying and selling, closest possible union of the city and country laborer and predominance of the farmer and other producers on the federal reserve board, whereby they might control the country's credits which, he says, they rightly own, were advocated by Brookhart throughout the campaign.

In all his utterances Brookhart revealed himself as a progressive Republican of the most radical tendencies and while he did not repudiate the Harding administration in toto he expressed strong disapproval of many of its policies.

Administration leaders do not believe Brookhart's victory has any particular significance other than demonstrating once more that the spirit of unrest and discontent is abroad in the land and that any candidate who can capture this sentiment and turn it into votes can win this year. They point out that the spectacular victories scored in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa bear no relation to each other; that if there is a wave of liberalism and radicalism coming its leaders and paramount issues are yet to be revealed.

MINERS VICTORIOUS, TENT CITY STANDS

The tent colonies in West Virginia set up by striking union miners of the United Mine Workers of America will be allowed to stand under an opinion handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of the Borderland Coal Corp. and 50 other coal companies. The decree greatly modifies the injunction granted by the federal district court at Charleston, W. Va., to which the case was remanded for trial.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit. Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Advertisement.

CAPITAL TO BUILD BIG MEETING HALL

Plans are being completed for the construction of an immense auditorium to permit Washington, logical selection for meetings of tional and international importance to assume the position of the greatest convention city in the United States.

The designs for the steel frame work of the building will soon be completed, and actual work on the erection of the structural steel will begin before Fall, says the Washington auditorium committee.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES HIGHER IN 15 CITIES

Retail food prices increased in 15 cities and decreased slightly in others from April 15 to May 15, is shown by compilations by the department of labor for 25 principal cities of the country.

Big Engine Sale

OTTAWA Engines. Only sold direct from factory. 2 month's trial. Easy Terms. Write for Engine BOOK and Factory Sale Prices Today.

Prices Smashed on 2 H.P. $39.50, 3 H.P. $54.50, 4 H.P. $70.50, 6 H.P. $87.50, 8 H.P. $104.50, 12 H.P. $139.50, 16 H.P. $174.50, 20 H.P. $209.50, 25 H.P. $249.50, 32 H.P. $299.50, 40 H.P. $349.50, 50 H.P. $399.50, 60 H.P. $449.50, 70 H.P. $499.50, 80 H.P. $549.50, 90 H.P. $599.50, 100 H.P. $649.50

OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1751D Sacramento St., Ottawa, Kas.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 1 Olive St., B-80, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having found relief that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their trouble by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mark her with your own name and address and she will gladly send you the valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Safe Way To Reduce FAT

No Exercise or Diet

New home treatment removes pound to 1 pound a day. Scientific, natural method. Easy and safe. Guaranteed harmless. Used by prominent people. Sample Free Send name and address today for free sample. No cost or obligation. RE-BILD LABORATORIES DEPT-124 4100 Coca Cola Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DROPSY Treatment gives quick relief. Swelling, short breath soon relieved. All distressing symptoms rapidly disappear. Heart and kidneys act better. General health is realized. I send by mail a treatment absolutely FREE. Try it. No matter what else you have tried or anything its equal for dropsy. Write today. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN Bank Bldg., Box 30, Chatsworth, Ga.

SLOW DEATH

Aches, pains, nervousness, difficulty in urinating, often mean serious disorders. The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

bring quick relief and often ward off deadly diseases. Known as the national remedy of Holland for more than 200 years. All druggists, in three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book

Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 175

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 625-675 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

ASTHMA HAY FEVER

Hundreds report quick, permanent relief. Asthma-Sera, a new internal medicine, actually cures most cases. Why suffer? Send name, address to RMB Laboratories 725 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Weekly Blade Money Saving Offer

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, 1 year
Christian Herald, Weekly, 1 year
McCall's Magazine, Monthly, 1 year

YOU GET ALL THESE FOR ONLY $2.10 SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY

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116 Copies of These Publications for $2.10

GOOD READING FOR ALL THE FAMILY

ACT NOW---Send in Your ORDER TODAY!

Be sure and use this subscription form now.

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THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Enclosed find $2.10 for which send me the Toledo Weekly Blade, Christian Herald and McCall's Magazine each 1 year. Send to:

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R. F. D.....Postoffice.....State.....

Your subscription will be extended for 1 year if you are taking any of these publications now, from the date up to which they are paid for.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ALL plans for an international loan to Germany have been given up by the committee of bankers. The bankers look upon the reparation commission's reply to their recent note as an official declaration that unanimity does not exist among the prospective lenders.

Members of the U. S. railway labor board have begun to consider a reduction in the salaries of all the railway clerical forces.

Some railroad union leaders have expressed the belief that although there were grounds for a strike in the rail industry, it would not be sonctioned unless all of the 16 brotherhoods and organizations presented a united front.

John Lewis Phillips, Republican state chairman of Georgia, has been arrested upon complaint of the department of justice, alleging conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with a war contract for the disposal of surplus lumber.

Three hundred thousand Shriners and friends were in San Francisco this week for the convention of the Shrine. Ninety odd temples sent uniformed patrols with their organizations.

Philip Scheidemann, German Socialist leader and former secretary of foreign affairs, was attacked by a youth while on a holiday near Wilhelmshohe. His assailant used prussic acid, but it was partially ineffective.

Every known air stunt was promised at the Midwest flying meet in Monmouth, Ill., this week. Fifty aviators entered for the races.

The U. S. supreme court for the third time refused to review a judgment for $600,000 against the Ford Motor Co., given in federal court in New York to the Hotel Woodward Co. The case grew out of an alleged breach of contract.

Admiral Baron Kato has accepted the premiership of Japan. His non-party cabinet comes into power with the avowed intention of carrying out the agreements of the Washington arms conference in spirit and in letter.

Several were killed and many injured as the result of a tornado which swept a portion of Buckeye Lake amusement park near Newark, O., Sunday. The wind cut a path a mile in length and from 100 to 400 feet in width.

REPRESENTATIVES of the war plans division of the American general staff are now in Berlin making an exhaustive study of the hitherto closely guarded records of the German war office. This means that military secrets of the German high command during the World War have been bared to these officers for use in future wars.

Judge Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of interior under President Taft, died at his home in Seattle, Wash., on June 6 after a two days' illness.

Forty-six persons were killed when a Bolshevik munition dump was blown up by insurgents at Vinnista, in the Ukraine. Immediately after the explosion soviet troops made a wholesale haul of suspects.

British troops occupied Belleek, Ireland, last week, taking the salient from the Irish irregular forces who held it.

Sudden illness caused James A. Reed, U. S. senator from Missouri, to suspend his campaign for renomination on the Democratic ticket.

Revolutionary disorders, aimed at the Nationalist government in Angora, have broken out in Turkey, several clashes being reported.

President Harding, Mrs. Harding and several friends spent part of last week in New Jersey where the President delivered an address at the dedication of the Princeton battle monument and another at Princeton university.

Pope Pius appeared in the best of health when he appeared before an assemblage of 2,000 persons, including all the students of the college of propaganda and many missionaries celebrating the third centenary of the foundation of the congregation of propaganda.

A Paris court decree divorcing Alexander Smith Cochran, wealthy American manufacturer, and Madame Ganna Walska will automatically become final on Aug. 14.

Three high officials and 34 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan have been indicted by the Los Angeles county grand jury on five counts charging felony in connection with a raid at Englewood on April 22.

The Swiss army, on active service from 1914 to 1921, inclusive, cost the government 1,766,000 francs.

SECRETARY HOOVER has issued a statement declaring "the essential thing about coal prices is that the runaway market has been stopped." Mr. Hoover was defending his plan for holding prices at a fair level during the tie-up of the industry.

The French financial mission coming to the United States for consultation with the war debt funding commission expects to sail on June 24.

The Prince of Monaco was taken to a hospital last week in a serious condition. He is 73 years old.

"Fallacies of the St. Lawrence Waterways Scheme" is the title of the latest propaganda pamphlet distributed to Washington newspaper correspondents by enemies of the proposed ship canal connecting the Atlantic ocean with the Great Lakes.

Provisions of the civil service retirement act were extended by President Harding to include in the pension system of the government a large number of classified laborers employed in various federal activities over the United States.

Dr. Nicholas Murray, president of Columbia university, has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Ignace Jan Paderewski, once hailed as the world's greatest pianist.

Canadian whisky amounting to 160 cases, being sent from Detroit to Mexico, was seized in St. Louis by federal prohibition agents.

Co-education was condemned at the annual convention of the National Lutheran Educational association in Mason City, Ia., on the grounds that better discipline could be maintained with separate schools and that the close contact of the sexes during the adolescent period was not conducive to satisfactory educational results.

Property damage known to run into the millions resulted from a series of electrical storms that broke over central and northern New York last Sunday. Flood conditions prevailed along the Mohawk valley.

James T. Goodrich, former governor of Indiana, and Mrs. Goodrich are in Moscow, where Mr. Goodrich will remain a month before returning to the United States. Mrs. Goodrich will proceed to Japan.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

E SMART LADY—
s a Little Shady

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THE COUNTRY STORE—
Is a Friend Indeed

The merchant in a country store is the community janitor. Real worth always finds a market. The country store is sometimes alone at a country crossroads. It may be located in a small town or hamlet, but yet a country store.

Some of our big merchants got their start in such a store and shop. The dunce or half-baked man or woman has no business trying to run business in one of these rural stores. The dunce will not last long. The right fellow will prosper. The shyster should never roost in a place like this. Folks will find him out and kick him out in a short while.

This country merchant must give his customers a square deal and often he does more. This man must be a storehouse full of facts and information so as to do his community some good. He must be the night key to many lines of business. He must carry in stock a lot of things he may never make a cent of profit on.

This country merchant must carry all lines of goods so as to be able to accommodate his customers at all hours of the day and night. The city business man closes his doors at early supper time and goes home to rest and eat. The country store merchant must keep his front door unlocked from sun-up to after bedtime. He must listen to a lot of loafer talk, but this goes as a part of the country store. The man who keeps this store, and as a rule those who work for him, are chore folks for everybody in the community. The country store has charged many millions of dollars on the books, that were never collected. It is time that more appreciation was shown toward the good country store merchant and his helpers. Do it now.

OHIO STATE GRANGE—
Golden Jubilee Year

Rural Welfare editor is a member of the Grange, which is one of the oldest farm organizations that is state-wide and nation-wide.

This year the Grange in Ohio is 50 years old. A big drive is being made to celebrate the half-century anniversary. We have received from the state lecturer, G. R. Lewis, a folder in which he announces the Golden Grange Year for Ohio. Among other things he says:

"Amid the ever-changing scenes and events which have made up their history, we have not realized how swiftly the time was passing until the forty-ninth year had quietly vanished out of sight and the new year, the Golden Jubilee Birthday Year of the Grange in Ohio, dawned before us, bright with hope for the success of our order for another 50 years.

"The Grange was organized at a time when the farmer needed the guiding hand of Faith, Hope, Charity, Fidelity, Fellowship, Fraternity and an organization that could and would foster co-operation among farmers. For 50 years the Grange has been the "Power" house of the rural folks of Ohio.

"The Grange is one of the largest manufacturers in existence today. Raw material in the form of Boys and Girls is passed through our juveniles and subordinate Grange, producing the leaders for rural progressive movements.

"The Grange is the school room for the boys and girls of 'after school' days.

"The Grange is close to the heart of the American farmer because of brotherly love and loving fraternal spirit.

"The 'Declaration of Purposes' is the finest document ever written for any organization.

"It has been said that the Grange claims everything that has been accomplished to better agriculture. We do not claim everything but we do claim that for 50 years the Grange has urged and supported every movement for the educational, social and economical betterment of rural conditions and rural folks.

"Tell your neighbor who is already a member that you believe the Grange would help you and that you would help the Grange. He will take your application and present it to the Grange for their approval, always remembering that "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

OLD WORLD TROUBLES—
Make Us Worry Here

Petty politics play and loiter while the old world and the new needs fixing. The war is over near four years. Yet we are not doing business on a peace basis with the old world customers who used to buy billions of lollars' worth of our crops and factory products.

Uncle Sam is a big selling merchant. He grows more than he can eat or wear. He has always had a market for this surplus. Today the folks across the sea want our wares. They have no credit. Their money has lost its purchase pep and power. They are poor because they cannot buy. We are poor because we cannot sell.

Our political policemen at Washington should get our flat tire mended soon. We are all the goats of petty politics. We need real statesmanship. Looks like Lloyd George of England was doing his best to get the world back to a buying and selling basis so that we can all go to work and be prosperous.

Candidates for congress and senate are now roaming the woods. Better give them a little advice and ask them if they think they can get the old world right side up and give us all a chance to stay out of the poorhouse. Do it now.

jected. It shows that a lot of good wool is thrown into the rejected class because flock masters permit sheep to run where they get burs, manure and other undesirable dirt in the fleece before shearing.

A picture is shown of a standard wool-tying box, which every member of the wool pool is supposed to have. It makes a neat standardized wool package. The claim is made that this method of tying will guarantee absolute protection for wool. The book gives instructions how to make one of these wool-tying boxes.

By using all up-to-date methods, the Missouri wool grower expects to get a bigger price for his wool than is paid elsewhere. The right thing to do is to write and get this Monthly Bulletin, October issue, 1921. Do it now.

LAW OR NO LAW—
Wet and Dry Anarchy

Disbar the lawyer who aids and abets perjury in court in wet and dry cases. Courts should not be crossroads of lies. Courts should not be the home of disgrace, sham and shame. The law must be respected or anarchy will come with all its dangers.

The wet lawyer in many places preaches to his clients that they do not have to obey the dry law. These dirty, poor excuse of lawyers are sworn to assist the courts in administering justice according to truth and law.

The lawyer who assists in defeating justice by lies and malicious falsehood are guilty of treason and are as much a menace to the country as ever Benedict Arnold was to American liberty.

These for-rent lawyers for any price are hungry to get dirty dollars out of the poor devil bootleggers whom they tell that the law is unreasonable and should not be obeyed. The judge ought to take quick and severe action to rid the court of these traitor lawyers and have them disbarred.

When a lawyer takes these cases and stoops to perjury and treason it is a sure sign that if this lawyer was honorable and capable that he would have plenty of honest business in court to make a living out of. Bootleggers do not deserve any mercy. Justice is all that they are entitled to. Justice is exactly what these criminals do not want to overtake them.

The charge is made that the making of moonshine whisky is mostly conducted in the country on farms. It is no credit for a farmer to be a bootlegger. The chances are that he gets some profit out of it, but the fellow who peddles it gets the big money and divides with the shyster lawyer when he is caught.

Farmers should be in better business. The day is coming when this defiance of law will make everybody guilty, feel the sting of shame and so will their children and grandchildren be taunted with the odor of the criminal in the years to come.

COW TESTING PAYS—
In Panhandle State

Cows are like folks—some good and some bad—some workers and some loafers. Some work—some shirk. Testing folks or cows will always show up the weak ones and boost the good ones. It is a part of the game of life. In every hive, bees, human, or animal, are dozens of hustlers.

Cow testing has become fashionable in many states. Dairymen have found that it pays to get acquainted with the cow and discover her capacity to produce milk of the right quantity. There is a big difference in cows. The difference is seen in dollars and cents and dividends.

The following news item has been received from West Virginia, which shows that cow testing has an influence on bids and prices paid at the public sale of dairy cows.

At the recent sale of purebred Jerseys on the farm of Roy Hill in Ohio county cows without records averaged $220 per head, those with cow-testing association records averaged $337 per head, while cows with register of merit records brought an average of $384 each. The three cows topping the sale at $550 each all had high yearly records.

MONEY FOR FARM—
How Much This Year?

In going a score of miles across the country we noticed half the farm homes had signs of some improvements made since New Year's day. Paint, roof patching, fence fixing, new gates, etc.

How many farms will receive some improvement this year? What should this improvement be? What will it or they cost? Should the wife help to decide these questions? If the improvement, mending or patching is done this year, will it save money or save spending several times as much to do the repairing next year?

Farmers are taking more pride in appearances of home than they used to do. They are also realizing that it does not pay to neglect to do the things that ought to be done today, instead of putting off doing these things until tomorrow, next week or next year.

The old farm is keeping you, and you ought to do your share toward keeping the farm and keeping it as it ought to be kept. Do it now.

HILLS AND DALES—
Folks and Fun in Ohio

The little brown church in the wildwood. Two churches in a small town. A picture shown was needed. The church the only place to hold a picture show meeting. Both preachers united in saying that the church was not a playhouse for film fun.

Much discussion. Some folks did not like the preachers' stand on this matter. Finally good folks agreed that preachers were right. They also agreed that there should be some suitable building in the community for public meetings, lecture courses, picture shows, etc.

A movement was started for a community building. A few brave men and women said: "We will build a community house and pay for it." One year from the day they agreed to erect such a building, a large and fine community hall was dedicated.

On day of dedication Rural Welfare editor was present to deliver an address and speak of the advantages of community centers and the right use of such a building. This affair was in the hill section of Ohio. Folks came from the hills and dales. They were good folks and full of the spirit and determination to make their community a good place in which to live.

They realized that it was their duty to provide recreation for boys and girls, old folks. They made up their minds that they ought to take more interest in their own community than in any other community in the world.

Their children and grandchildren will have more advantages on account of this new building, which was dedicated in the afternoon and a commencement program held in it the same evening. The very first day of the life of this building demonstrated the need of such a house. We took part in the evening program also. The folks were there for many miles around.

In days to come there will be old-fashioned spelling schools and literary debating societies holding forth within these walls. There will be public meetings.

Five thousand dollars is a splendid donation for folks to make at this time when the farmer is not over prosperous. The little town is simply a part of the rural dale in which it is located. Some have contributed generously to this project, but nearly everybody now feels under obligation to keep it up and keep it going.

A school teacher and the preachers blazed the trail. A few sturdy rugged citizens took the padlock off their pocketbooks and said: "It will be done." It was done. It is a monument to the community. From it we hope blessings will flow for many years to come. Town and country are united in that community. Nearby are the graves of fathers and mothers. This cozy corner of the world is a fit place to live in and a fit place to die. Many other communities need a house home for worth while meetings. Do it now.

DON'T BITE THE BAIT—
Why Be a Fool Sucker?

Just now a lot of bait is dangled before suckers to bite. Don't bite. When the Blue Sky shark comes along, smiles and wishes you good weather, good health and prosperity, look him over and then don't buy any of the stocks and bonds that he is selling to you because he has a special interest in you and your family.

The song of the shark is that he is willing to sell you gilt-edge stocks or bonds that will pay you 8 per cent dividends and no taxes. As a rule this chap is a liar. He wants easy money. He expects you to give it to him because he is smart and you are a dunce in his estimation.

A farmer came to Rural Welfare editor and informed us that a very smart man wanted to sell him $1,500 worth of stock in a newly organized company. We happened to know that this smart chap was a crook and ought to be in state prison now instead of being free trying to skin more suckers.

If a farmer has money to invest he better try to buy the bonds of his own town, township, county or state. As a rule these bonds can be had. They are safe investment and pay a fair rate of interest. These bonds are always issued to help your home community and it is just as much credit to you to help your home place as it is to buy sucker-bait-blue-sky stuff that is issued in some other state and peddled away from home.

These sucker hunters think the farmer is easy game and will fall into their trap. The farmer has been skinned many times. He had it coming to him. We hope he gets trimmed every time he does business with a smart stranger. Many millions of dollars might just as well been burned or poured into a rat hole as to buy some of this bad-paper security stuff which is peddled under the name of stocks and bonds.

Two other farmers have asked what they could do to punish the smart sharks who sold them stocks and printed paper that was worthless. We gave them no encouragement. We frankly told them we would favor a law that would punish the sucker who bites and buys the bait and put a blue ribbon on the smart fellows who can make easy money in this fashion.

Millions of dollars of hard-earned money on the farm have gone into this blue sky rathole. The farmer gets mad if you tell him that he is not smart and that he is a downright sucker, but that can be truthfully said about a lot of fellows who farm. They are counted an easy mark by the fellows who have a limber tongue and a few catch-word mottos that impress the victim they are about to rob.

Rural Welfare editor has heard about more of these cases in the past six months than ever before. Don't punish the shark who sells, but punish the dunce who buys this worthless paper, while his wife at home needs better clothes and better equipment in the kitchen and in the home generally. Most of these fellows who swallow the blue sky sucker bait will kick on school tax, church tax, farm bureau dues and everything else and try to make folks think they are smart. Satan soaks them soon or late. God has no time to bother with them.

Mr. Sucker, you better let blue sky bait alone. Don't swallow any. Let the other fellow do it. When the smart fellow comes to sell you his worthless paper, you try to sell him corn at $5 a bushel, wheat at $10, tobacco at $3 a pound, and anything else you have in the same proportion. Even at these prices for your farm crops you would be offering this smart chap a safer bargain than he is offering to you when he wants to sell stocks and bonds in some far away concern.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BREED—
Cattle Folks to Picnic

We have just received an invitation to attend the annual picnic of a state association of Aberdeen Angus cattle breeders. At this meeting there will be county agents, state university instructors in animal husbandry, county club leaders and fair managers.

We regret we cannot accept the invitation. A previous promise to attend another meeting on the same date keeps us away. But we are in full accord with the spirit and purpose of the breeders getting together and better acquainted. It will help put their breed of cattle on the map and front seat. These meetings always get publicity and arouse more interest in better live stock for the farm. Every farmer who has pure bred animals should belong to a breeders' association and help boost it. Do it now.

FEDERAL LAND BANK—
Demand for Service Grows

Farmers need money. They want loans at least cost and reasonable interest. The federal land banks are rendering good service, but some complaint is made that it takes too long for a farmer to get action.

Too many farmers do not get busy on a loan until they actually need the money. Then they are in a hurry. The loan shark takes advantage and gets a bigger commission, and perhaps bigger interest The farmer should be thinking six months ahead about his finances. Some farmers plan a year ahead and by so doing avoid getting pinched financially.

Steps are proposed in congress to make the federal land bank give quicker service to farmers. Today there are only 12 of these banks in the United States and each covers a large territory.

PLANTING FOREST TREES—
West Virginia and Ohio

Ohio has purchased many thousand acres of hill land on which to plant trees and start a program of reforesting parts of the state. West Virginia is expecting to start a reforesting program soon.

These forest tracts will also be used as game preserves and the gun sportsmen of the country fall in line with the general purpose of reforesting. The money to purchase these lands in Ohio comes from the hunters' license fees.

As a rule these lands are nearly worn out. They are purchased by the state at $5 and $10 per acre. These acres are worthless as they now stand, and it is really wisdom to have a state program and policy to make these waste lands useful and profitable.

WHY NATIONS GO TO SMASH

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 18 Is "The Downfall of Judah"— II. Kings 25:1-21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

THERE is nothing out of date in the idea that nations may go to smash. Everybody old enough to read these words has seen the collapse of empires and kingdoms. Others are trembling in the balance today. What adds piquancy and pertinency to this present lesson upon the downfall of the Kingdom of Judah is the manner in which its history parallels some of the international news that we are reading every day in the cablegrams. It is no safer today for a nation to flout God and the moral integrities than it was twenty-five hundred years ago.

One big idea stands out in these months of Old Testament studies, just as it stands out in any review of the history of Europe since the armistice; namely, the Lord God of Hosts is sure to deal with the enlightened nation that fails to keep faith with him. Nobody can be even slightly familiar with the course of human history without perceiving that there is some overruling Moral Agency at work.

No nation is exempt. America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia—there is no country in the world today that is above the law of God. Only a short-sighted jingo can say, "My country is safe from disintegration and collapse." If the Chosen People, whom Jehovah had, with infinite patience and tenderness, set up as the nation of His peculiar care, were not spared from the Divine judgment when they forsook the Law, neither may we hope to be made an exception to the steady on-going of the sovereign will of the Almighty.

In a recently formal lecture in England, Dean Inge, a profound if rather pessimistic thinker, declared that Great Britain has already passed the apex of her glory and power. France seems on the down grade. Whether the ferment in certain other European nations presages life or death, only time can tell. The younger nations of the West stand at the gates of decision. The point to be stressed here in connection with the downfall of Judah, is that we should be thinking in large units if we are to understand our own changing times.

Newspapers and Books.

Both the daily newspapers and the school books are crowded with material pertinent to this lesson. With the fires of revolution burning ever more brightly in the Holy Land, so that the continuance there as overlords of France and Great Britain is far from a certainty, we can parallel the restless land of Jeremiah's day with the equally disturbed condition of today. Now, as then, influences from the East and from the South, that is, from Mesopotamia and from Egypt, are pouring into Palestine, to complicate or determine local questions. Then, as now, a vast movement of the inhabitants of what is today known as Russia—the Scythians and Cimmerians, for example — influenced the entire international situation.

Anybody who thinks Sunday school lessons are "dry" and "out of date" may be fairly startled out of indifference by the simple fact that while these stories of the fall of Jerusalem and the nation whose capital it was are being studied by a score of million of Sunday school members, the daily papers abound in reports of how the Jews have again become an acute political issue in Palestine. This is an occasion for a square look at Zionism—if a square look is possible, amid so much propaganda and politics. What is the significance of the fact that the native population of Palestine, Moslem, Christian and orthodox Jews, are united in opposition to Zionism? The Vatican is out with a recent pronouncement against Zionism. What should be the Christian attitude toward the natives of the Holy Land, who outnumber all resident Jews seven to one, as they plead for the preservation of their country from exploitation by Zionism? And what are the reasonable possibilities for a fulfilment of the dream of devout Jews in accordance with Biblical prophecies, that some day the Chosen People shall dwell in the Land of Promise?

All this is not mere religious speculation; it is present world political news. It is directly and vitally linked up with the current Syrian independence movement; with the self-government and Arab leadership of the Hejaz; with the present revolt by King Feisal and his people in Mesopotamia against a British mandate; with the Nationalist triumphs in Turkey; and with the ominous Franco-British schism. Any study of these questions of our own day leads straight back to the experience of Judah for a solution.

Hats Off to the News.

Sensible persons treat facts respectfully. To history they easily pay deference. It is harder to remove our hats in respect to present events; since we can seldom understand them until they are past. Now many commentators upon contemporary life, for instance, see in the dangerous failure of the Genoa conference a possible Divine retribution for allied recreancy to clear moral duty at Constantinople, after the armistice? Can God let go unpunished today, any more than in Judah in 600 B. C., the perfidy of nations whom He has made trustees of His will?

Events are the instruments of God. Nothing "happens" in a world over which Jehovah is king. The chastisement of Judah by the Chaldeans is only one ancient illustration of a truth which still holds good, that the Omnipotent uses nations as flails for the threshing out of the good grain of his purposes. If we were more sensitive to the spiritual significance of our own generation we should see the footprints of God in much that we carelessly dismiss as "News."

Nations are entities. God deals with them as he does with men and women; the Bible makes that truth clear. Judah was punished and wiped out because she was disobedient to Jehovah. All His glorious plans for her as the nation of His delight were altered by her own waywardness; just as a parent's purposes for a child are nullified by the latter's wilfulness. There is in this old story a tremendous summons to citizens to rise above their petty and sordid politics, and to regard as all important the faithfulness of their country to the Divine will. States, as well as souls, are saved by religion.

The End of a Beautiful Dream.

Tragedy is written large over the event which is the theme of this lesson. A great dream had collapsed. The vision of Abraham, the comeouter; the faith and expectation and experiences of the patriarchs; the hope of the Hebrew slaves in exile and in deliverance; the efforts of prophets and kings and patriots—all the varied and sacred service and desire that had gone into the building of this Jewish nation seemed to go down in bitter failure, as the soldiers of Nebuchdrezzar smashed and looted and burned the holy city of Jerusalem.

Oft-warned, and yet heedless; unmindful of the fate of the northern kingdom and of the solemn words of many prophets of Jehovah; chastised repeatedly, and although frequently given another chance, the end had now to come to Judah. Jehovah had been disobeyed, flouted and spurned. So, as Jeremiah had foretold, Judah was conquered by Chaldea; its king taken captive; and then, when it foolishly rebelled once more, it was removed from the roll of nations, its capital wiped out, its people carried into captivity, and its last king, after seeing his sons slain before his eyes, was blinded and carried away to Babylon in chains. What a descent from the glories of David?

That year, 586 B. C., when Jerusalem as a Jewish capital ceased to exist, should be burned into the consciousness of every statesman. It stands for the awfulness of Divine punishment. Its message is that of the lesson's golden text—"Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

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Spectacles FREE on ten days trial

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye **sight-improving** spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning, and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more **sight-improving** to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dep't. 16 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your certainly price of $2.86 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.86 which you are asking for them, and you will have to take my word as final in this matter.

Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:

How old are you? Ans..... *How many years have you used glasses (if any)?* Ans.....

Name .....

County.....*Post Office*.....

Rural Route.....*Box No*.....*State*.....

Street and No. (if any) .....

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JAPAN WILL SURVEY HER OIL INDUSTRY

The Japanese department of agriculture and commerce has decided to start systematical investigation into the possibilities of the oil fields in this country. For this purpose an oil field investigation party will be organized consisting of engineers, experts and assistants. The party will start on a tour of inspection in June, beginning with Akita and Acmori prefectures.

On the basis of the results of the investigations the government will formulate its future plan of oil control, says the newspaper Chuo, in view of the increasing demand for oil for use in aerial and other traffic services.

From the skin of the sturgeon is obtained a tough leather that is used for the making of laces to join leather belting for machinery.

EXPORT OF PIGTAILS MENACED BY WOMEN

China's export pigtail industry is threatened by the preference of American women for double hair nets, says a report to the commerce department from Consul Gauss at Tsinan.

Manufacture of double hair nets, the report said, threatens to reduce the human hair net business very much as the double net long outwears the single net and advices in China indicate that an association of hair net importers has been formed in the United States, one of its objects being to discourage the making of double nets. It is estimated, the report added, that unless the double net is driven off the market the hair net business in China will decline by 75 or 80 per cent.

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Our determination to this year double our sales of world famous
Santa Fe Special *and* **Bunn Special Watches** *prompts this matchless offer.*

While other watch dealers are raising their prices, asking you for larger monthly payments, and making payment terms harder for you to meet, we are offering you our new model Santa Fe Special, no advance in price, no money down, easier terms and smaller monthly payments. WE realize the war is over and in order to double our business we MUST give you pre-war inducements, better prices, easier terms and smaller payments.

Without one penny of advance payment let us place in your hands to see, to examine, to inspect, to admire, to approve, a real masterpiece in watch creation.

A watch which passes the most rigid inspection and measures up to the exacting requirements of the great Santa Fe Railway System, and other great American trunk lines.

Page Twelve of Our Watch Book Is of Special Interest to You!

Ask for our Watch Book free—then select the Watch you would like to see, either the famous Santa Fe Special or the 6 position Bunn Special, and let us explain our easy payment plan and send the watch express prepaid for you to examine. *No money down.*

SANTA FE WATCH CO.,
6120 Thomas Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please send prepaid and without obligation your Watch Book free, explaining your "No Money Down" Offer on the Santa Fe Special Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

Remember No money down—easy payments buys a master timepiece—a 21 Jewel guaranteed for a lifetime at about half the price you pay for a similar watch of other makes. No money down—a wonderful offer.

SANTA FE WATCH CO.
6120 Thomas Building
TOPEKA, KAN.

BOILS!

Nature's Way of Warning

you that your blood is impure.

Boils are unnatural and offensive. Don't take a chance that all your blood impurities will force their way through the skin.

Take S. S. S. and watch your skin clear up and your blood made rich and pure.

The power of S. S. S. is acknowledged fact. Right as it clears the skin of boils, pimples, blotches, acne, eczema, rash and other skin eruptions—and does it thoroughly.

Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th St., Washington, D. C., writes: "I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now entirely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

Any good druggist can supply you with S. S. S.

S.S.S. *makes you feel like yourself again*

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1922

There is no reference in the Ten Commandments to unwritten law.

Probably a tariff that would please everybody would be useless.

"What is a Democrat, anyway?" asks Colonel Bailey of the Houston Post. And where is he?

No driver is in such a hurry that he hasn't time to stop, if stopping will save a human life.

Lima Beans says the voice of the people is either a hallelujah or a growl.

Alvin York, living down there in his Tennessee cabin with his wife and baby, is a bigger man, a better man and of more value as a patriotic American citizen than half a dozen millionaire war profiteers and government grafters.

Maybe you think you could run the weather better than it is managed now. But would you be broad enough to have the rain fall alike on the just and the unjust?

Advocates of birth control must harbor a grudge against their parents.

Alcohol never was a food for the immoderate consumer's children.

Overwork never puts a congressman in such poor physical shape that he can't run for re-election.

"Kissing at the Garden Gate" was a popular song fifty years ago. Let not our young people get the notion that soft moonlight sentiment is something new.

Light wines were not heavy enough in the good old days.

One wonders, just for the sake of wondering, whether the cave woman would have shot her man had she possessed a pearl-handled revolver.

Mr. McAdoo says people are tired of "excessive railroad rates." The man who helped to bolshevik the railroads has considerable nerve to discuss even a handcar.

"Boys will be boys." Yes, and that is why the girls like 'em.

Wilson Democrats are not satisfied with the present administration. If they were the seven million majority would have been in vain.

Easiest way to make a strike unpopular is to inconvenience the public.

Russia was a disappointment to Emma Goldman because destruction got there ahead of her.

Here and there one may find a horseshoe nailed above the door of a ramshackle building that looks like anything but the dwelling place of good luck.

The old reliable intelligence test is to go in when it rains.

Well, the girl with the most beautiful back has been found. But perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say they have found the most beautiful bare back.

Radio will be an astonishing success when San Francisco people can hear New Yorkers eating s-s-s-soup.

When reason totters on her throne it is a good bet that she'll fall.

Girls, they have found an Egyptian mummy with bobbed hair. See what it leads to?

Communism helped itself to what wasn't nailed down in Russia and that is what it would like to do in other countries.

"Our prehistoric ancestors did as they pleased without sumptuary laws," says Collier in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Be that as it may, none of us would care to go back and become a prehistoric ancestor.

Marion Harland is dead. She contributed much toward life. If the bride's biscuits were not always light it was not the cook book's fault.

Soviets are said to be near the end of their rope. But is the other end appropriately attached to the limb of a tall tree?

A woman doesn't want a man to die for her. A dead man can't work.

Prosperity is coming back just right. Nobody wanted it to rush up and slap him on the back.

There is a chance that some of the men who became millionaires over night at government expense may wake up with a terrible headache.

Some want the tariff taken out of politics and some think it ought to be taken out in the alley and buried.

Now comes a scientist who says it is a mistake about man descending from a monkey, that he really descended from a cocoanut. That sounds more like it.

Mr. Pinchot spent $93,000 in his primary campaign. He could have saved money by hiding his light under a bushel but he would have been defeated.

"Good morning, God!" From her window, each new day, that was Lillian Russell's greeting to the Creator. One likes to think that from another window, where morning is eternal, the sweet-voiced American woman may herald the happiness of her soul.

When workers feel a pay cut business feels it, too. This is one of the truths that seem to escape the minds of many people.

Keep your temper. You can't get along without it.

Imaginary Blocs

Gifford Pinchot's statement that he owed his victory in Pennsylvania to women voters has prompted the coining in Washington of the phrase the "women's bloc." This is in line with the tendency nowadays to fasten the label "bloc" on any imaginary body of two or more persons interested in a common political cause.

There is in congress an artificial entity dubbed "the farmers' bloc" because it is professedly interested in furthering the causes of its farmer constituencies. But few of the congressmen included are farmers. Some of them are bankers, and others are editors and lawyers and business men. Supposing there were a journalists' bloc and a lawyers' bloc and a bankers' bloc. What political acrobatics would take place if legislation inimical to one group and favorable to another came before congressmen who were members of both blocs! What contortions and picking of one's own pockets would ensue!

Visualizing congress or politics in general as a battlefield of great blocs is not a useful view. We shall always have elements in congress, of course, sectional elements, others in favor of a small army, for example, or factions for or against certain measures as the St. Lawrence waterway program. But tacking the title "bloc" on each group is ridiculous.

Pinchot was nominated in Pennsylvania not by a woman's bloc, but by men and women. Women who thought his opponent a better man for the place voted against Pinchot. A majority of women voters may have been Pinchot supporters. But they undoubtedly cast their votes for him because each woman so made up her individual mind.

Right Thinking and Living

Horatio Bottomley of London as publisher of "John Bull," specialized in attacks on America worthy of the most benighted Tory journalists of the age of George III. This is an age when the progressive men of both nations think together on their common interests, leaving the quarrels of the dead past to the dead and to those who live in the past.

While selling his papers, Bottomley also organized the Victory Bond club to aid the British government in the World War.

This same Horatio Bottomley has now been convicted of misappropriation of funds collected for the Victory Bond club. He will serve seven years in prison.

We do not judge men, in our time, by their opinions only. But there is some point to the navy quip: "How do you get that way?" Often and often men who have failed to show honesty in thinking prove themselves irresponsible in action.

No thoughtful man was surprised when William D. Haywood jumped his federal bond when the crown of martyrdom was offered him. Haywood had made a living by drawing false conclusions, misstating facts, and abounding in irresponsible utterances. Why should such a man be halted by a mere bond and a few friends who had gone on his bond? And so, after Bottomley had taken the money of those who bought his paper, taking cash for trash—why should he be restrained from taking people's money for its own dear sake?

The philosophers are right when they insist that men have obligations to Truth in thought as well as to rectitude in action. The number of false religious prophets and fake social and political reformers who eventually retire to jail shows some intimate connection between honest thinking and honest doing.

About Eating

Man muddled through a stone age and innumerable centuries with no general prejudice against eating anything he could lift. The first known human, the Reindeer Man, ate nothing but mellowing meat which he gobbled raw. As lately as the invasion of Europe by Attilla, the Hun stored raw meat beneath his saddle until it attained a toothsome state of tender decay.

The first diet regime must have been that prescribed for sailors long at sea whose fare of salt horse induced scurvy and for whom a menu of greens and lime water was ordered to correct the ailment. But centuries rolled by with no antipathy to fried food or excessive starch or lack of vitamines or over-abundance of calories, and France builded an empire and so did Britain and America was found and Shakespeare and Goethe and Napoleon and Washington lived and died in stark ignorance of the effect of food on their insides and indirectly on their genius.

When men began to sit down in chairs for long periods we began to be food conscious. Someone discovered that too much starch produced surplus and unwholesome human meat, that the delectable fried cake induced hyperacidity, that most of us were out of iron and lime, that too much sugar was a dangerous burden. It was found that meat, except in microscopic doses, was a positive poison, that coffee was slow death and tea a broad highway to nerves. Dieticians popped up and announced that the ordinary American breakfast was the equivalent of a dish of dynamite. So it became difficult to select a meal that did not trample on a hundred rigid rules of the calory counters.

But somehow through it all the human race did not lose its taste for food or its knack for consuming huge quantities of the same. Last year the nation consumed as much food per capita as any man who ever lived. We still enjoy food and shall continue to do so in spite of ominous warnings and charts with red lines. We shall continue to send food to famine areas where the chance to lead an aesthetic existence is cutting down hardy tribes. Men will always be governed by his palate, not by formulae. The only thing that ever will stop the ordinary man from eating in contravention of modern rules is lack of food to make the crime possible.

That Coal Bill Again

The success of electrical superpower systems in the Middle West, the South and the coast states has given impetus to plans for a combined power system in the East to include cities as widely separated as Boston, Washington, New York, Utica and Scranton. The area laid out holds one-quarter of the country's population.

The importance of the plan announced does not lie only in the promise of better and cheaper service. It lies also in the claim that the combination means the saving of 50,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Any saving in coal consumption in this country is a boon. The saving automatically means a lightening of coal traffic on our overburdened railroads. This lugging to and fro of coal to supply every two-by-four powerhouse in the land has proved the most thoroughly unsatisfactory means of transporting power that man could devise. Carrying the power over wires means less expense than carrying potential power in coal cars. It means infinitely quicker transit of power. It means certainty of having power when it is wanted without dependence on coal receipts.

The railroads have combatted any attempt to take away their profitable business of carrying coal. But it has never been shown that they might not be as well off carrying an increased quantity of other varieties of freight which shippers now hesitate to send because of lack of rail facilities. If it is cheaper and more satisfactory to tap a superpower wire for electricity than it is to manufacture electricity at home, the railroads cannot stop the buyer from putting his preference into action because they think they ought to retain a coal-carrying business that today is showing signs of approaching obsolescence.

A saving in the quantity of coal consumed every year is a benefit to everyone excepting the rare person who is interested in having us waste coal for his own profit.

Hands That Rock the World

"Who are the 12 greatest women in America?" asks the National League of Women Voters, seeking subjects for a Chilean woman journalist. A nation somewhat bored with selections of "greatest" persons in halls of fame and statuary groups, will answer that our 12 greatest women are Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Robinson, and some of their friends. Among the plain every-day women of the country are the great women found. From that rank appeared Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, Moll Pitcher, Nancy Hanks, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa M. Alcott, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony in the past, and from the ranks of duty the pre-eminent ones of today and tomorrow must be elected. In some societies women may achieve a degree of greatness without succeeding in every-day duties, but when America looks for a female hand to rock the world she reaches for one who rocks the cradle of her own children like Nancy Hanks Lincoln, or of younger brothers and sisters like Louise Alcott, or of the world's little ones like Clara Barton.

Where Britain Is Speedier

Chief Justice William H. Taft will earn everlasting renown on his visit to England if he brings home for the use of American courts the secret of swift justice. It is announced that he plans to "study the English judicial system with a view to determine the characteristics which lead to great expedition in the settlement of legal trials and issues."

Despite the description of the laggard chancery court given by Charles Dickens in "Little Dorrit," Americans have often been struck with the rapidity of action in many British cases. In America an interval of stupor and silence often intervenes between the arrest of a suspect and his trial. When the trial comes the public has to be reminded of the case. Young Americans think old England is slower in many ways, but she makes justice a course on a straight track and not a steeple-chase with halts and hurdles. Mr. Taft is going to England to study one of the things which makes us feel slower than the mother country.

"Twould be better for the children of law violators to teach them how to be good Americans than make White House pickets of them.

Talcum powder sells for $10,000 a ton retail while talc at the mine is priced at $25 a ton. Coal dealers still have a lot to learn.

A fellow who has to wear fringe on the bottom of his trousers is in style right now from a feminine viewpoint.

If anybody doubts what happens to the loser in a race for the railroad crossing let him ask the undertaker.

The kind of education that teaches a man that he doesn't know it all is the most valuable.

LAST YEARS OF LIFE OF SOUTH'S GREAT MILITARY GENIUS, GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

THERE were two men of Appomattox—the victor and the vanquished. The recent Grant anniversary gave occasion for a momentary rolling back of the curtain that dropped upon the great drama of warfare there—for a sweeping acclamatory review of the deeds and the career of the victor. His military successes, his civic honors after Appomattox, the heroic tragedy of his life's close, are familiar history to whose pages memorials and monuments may add only freshening touches. The victor's place in the reunited nation is fixed, enduring, glorious. But the fate of the vanquished followed the other man of Appomattox when he departed, a fallen chieftain, from the shade of the historic apple tree. Military critics did not forget him—they accorded him a place among the world's greatest generals. His own Southland did not forget him—they idealized in his memory all the glory and the glamour of the Lost Cause.

But after Appomattox Robert E. Lee became to the nation at large a forgotten man. When he rode from the field of his last hope on his old war horse, Traveler, back to his dismantled home in Powhatan county, Virginia, the shadows of obscurity and oblivion followed him. Within a few years the victorious Grant was president of the re-established nation, the "observed of all observers," while down in the Valley of Virginia his once formidable military opponent had become president of a war-wrecked college, willing to be out of the world's eye, a broken hearted man, yet preserving throughout the few remaining years of his life the same ideals of courtesy, loftiness of spirit, devotion to duty and modesty of demeanor that were characteristic of his fine personality.

Of these latter years of General Lee's life but little has been written or published. It is a phase of the great chieftain's life with which few Northerners, at least, are familiar. Yet they were years whose humble records are eloquent in dramatic contrasts, tinctured with a fine pathos, and whose most trivial details are interesting as giving added color to the qualities of a man who fought his fight well and bore his misfortunes nobly. The story of these last years of Lee's life, spent as president of Washington university at Lexington, Va., is now told in a volume recently published by the Macmillan company under the title of "General Robert E. Lee After Appomattox."

Aroma of the Old Southland.

There is no attempt at historical form or polish in the book—and one is rather thankful that the attempt was not made. There was little space for history making left to the old chieftain in the academic shades of that Virginia university, though he found it in ruin and left it a flourishing institution. The old familiar aroma of the Southland permeates all the contributions to the volume. An excursion into its reverently written pages is like exploring the depths of a forgotten attic chest, lavender flavored, filled with faded garments of an ancient period, and yellowed documents written in the language of a day when heroes were worshipped. Who would not be grateful that the following quaint account of how the presidency of the university was first tendered General Lee, written by "an honored and appreciative member of his faculty," has been given us unchanged by professional editorship?

"It was announced that the board of trustees would meet on the 4th day of August, 1865. The members of the faculty were present, by invitation, as most interested spectators. Several highly respectable gentlemen and scholars were placed in nomination for president and their merits discussed. At length the board seemed ready to take the vote. Just then Colonel Bolivar Christian arose and said, in a hesitating manner, that he deemed it his duty to make a statement before the vote was taken which might have some influence on the election. He then said that a lady friend of his, who was also a friend of Miss Mary Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, recently told him that Miss Mary Lee had remarked to her that, while the southern people were willing and ready to give her father everything that he might need, no offer had ever been made him by which he could earn a living for himself and family. A member asked Colonel Christian if he nominated General Lee. No, he replied, he would not do that, but he merely wanted the board to know what Miss Mary Lee had said. At length, after repeated urging, Colonel Christian did make the nomination. All other names were immediately withdrawn and the roll was called and General Lee unanimously elected.

"Then there was a pause and silence prevailed for some moments. The board seemed oppressed with the gravity of the situation. How could they announce to the world that they had elected to the presidency of a broken down college not only the greatest man in the South, but in many respects the greatest man in the world? At length a member summoned courage to say that, having taken that step, they must go forward, and he moved that a committee of five members, with the rector, be appointed to draft a letter to General Lee apprising him of his election. Another member suggested that it would not avail to send a letter through the mail, but that it must be conveyed and presented by a personal representative, and that there was no one so well qualified for that mission as the rector, Judge Brockenbrough."

Notifying General Lee.

But here the board struck an unexpected snag. Judge Brockenbrough, "a large man, of imposing appearance, of courtly manners and an eloquent speaker," arose and, while he kindly thanked the board for the honor, said it would be impossible for him to go, as he had only the well worn clothes on his back and he could not make his appearance in General Lee's presence dressed as he was. This difficulty was bridged over by Mr. Hugh Barclay, a member of the board, "who also was a large man," by the suggestion that one of his sons up North had just sent him a new suit of broadcloth which he was sure would fit the judge pretty well and that he was welcome to it. The judge thanked Mr. Barclay for relieving him of that embarrassment and then said that it was necessary for him to disclose another one.

The trip to Powhatan county, where General Lee resided, he explained, was an expensive one and neither he nor the college had any money. This posed the board for a few moments, until one of the trustees, Colonel McLaughlin, "who was ever alive to the interests of the college and who knew everything that went on in the town," bethought him that there was a lady living near Lexington who had just sold her crop of tobacco and he felt sure the college could borrow some money from her. Which, it seems, was done, and Judge Brockenbrough, with his borrowed suit of clothes, his borrowed money and a borrowed horse, rode down to Powhatan with the letter that made General Lee president of Washington university, at a salary of $1,500 a year, payable out of a treasury that was already $4,000 in the red.

In his letter of acceptance, written after mature consideration at his home in Powhatan county, Lee struck a keynote not only as to his reasons for accepting the position, but also as reflecting his future policy as president of the college. He said: "I think it is the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony and in no way to oppose the policy of the state or the general government directed to that object; and it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of admission to authority." So, in the latter part of September, he mounted his old iron-gray horse—the same horse from whose back a few years before he had directed the magnificent strategy of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg—and started alone for Lexington. He was four days on the journey. No one in the village knew of his coming until he quietly drew up and dismounted at the village inn where two or three old soldiers recognized him, gathered around him eagerly to bid him welcome and to give him help. In a short time he was installed in the president's house—once the home of Stonewall Jackson—and soon had assumed his duties at the university quietly and without ostentation.

Refused to Capitalize His Name.

The five years he spent there were eventless, as history notes events—they were years of routine work of somber memories, of the little unremembered things characteristic of a school life—but he performed his duties with the same devotion to his responsibilities and with as grand a manner as he had once directed the destinies of his warring hosts. What he did for the college in a material way is thus told by one of the alumni memorialists: "General Lee came to Washington college at a crisis, both for himself and for the college. As he had been impoverished by the war, his property confiscated, his ancestral home at Arlington made a national cemetery, it was necessary for him to seek employment. Numerous positions were offered him at fine salaries, simply for the use of his name. But he turned from all these. He wanted work, not charity. In Washington college, the man and his opportunity met. Her halls were empty, her faculty scattered, her treasury empty, her equipment deficient. He opened and repaired the buildings, gathered a faculty of thoroughly equipped men and then waited for students. And they came from every part of the South and even from the North. Under his wise administration Washington college rose from the ashes of her poverty and from a small denominational college grew into a splendid university, the inspiration being the lofty character of her president."

His rule as head of the institution was that of a benevolent patrician. He indulged no intimacies. He seldom spoke of the war. He took but little interest in and allowed no discussion of the great political events of the reconstruction period. But he knew every boy by name, his habits, and his shortcomings. When he reproved he did it "in the grand manner," yet always was considerate of the feelings of others. "Young gentleman," he said once to a student who inquired for the book of college rules, "we have no printed rules. We have but one rule here, and it is that every student must be a gentleman." And one of his tests of "a true gentleman" he embodied once in his student talks thus: "The forebearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is the test of a true gentleman. The power which the strong have over the weak, the magistrate over the citizen, the employer over the employed, the educated over the unlettered, the experienced over the confiding, even the clever over the silly—the forbearing or inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total absence of it when the case admits it, will show the gentleman in plain light. A true gentleman feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others."

The testimony as to the settled melancholy which seemed to pervade the latter years of his life is abundant. "He seemed to avoid contact with men," wrote one of his old students, "and the impression which he made upon me, seeing him every day, and which has since clung to me, was that he was bowed down with a broken heart. I never saw a sadder expression than General Lee carried during the entire time I was there. It looked as if the sorrow of a whole nation had been collected in his countenance and as if he were bearing the grief of a whole people. It never left his face, but was ever there to keep company with the kindly smile. He impressed me as being the most modest man I ever saw in his contact with men. History records how modestly he wore his honors, but I refer to the characteristic in another sense. I dare say no man ever offered to relate a story of questionable delicacy in his presence. His very bearing produced an atmosphere of purity that would have repelled the attempt. And as for anything like publicity, notoriety or display, it was absolutely painful to him."

As the years of his service passed his melancholy deepened. Though he spoke always in an optomistic vein to his pupils and in the occasional messages he sent to the people of the South, alone he seemed to pine and brood. One day in the last year of his presidency he startled a company of friends in his parlor by suddenly exclaiming: "I feel that I have an incurable disease coming on me—old age. I would like to go to some quiet place in the country and rest." He considered the advisability of resigning the presidency, "fearful that he might not be equal to its duties," but yielding to the remonstrances of the faculty, he remained at his post. On the morning of October 2, 1870, the church bells in the old belfries of Lexington tolled forth the news that General Lee was dead.

$20,000,000 Rum Hoard

Richard Enright.

Richard Enright, police commissioner of New York, told a public forum in the Church of the Ascension there that he was the largest holder of liquor in the world, $20,000,000 worth of seized liquors being stored in various stationhouses. There's no chance to break in and get any.

ABE MARTIN

Th' best of all th' more daylight movements is washin' th' windows.

Well, anyhow, th' tired business man is gittin' a good, long rest.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

A Little Slumber

At night I lay me down to sleep, worn out by toilesome jobs; the bed on which I rest is cheap, the pillow stuffed with cobs. The slats on which the mattress lies oft dump me on the floor, and, yawning, from the wreck I rise, fix things, and sleep some more. Sometimes my idle neighbors weep, and wring their hands and say, "Alas, alas, we cannot sleep! In vain we seek the hay! On downy beds that were too dear, through sleepless nights we lie, and every hour seems like a year as it goes dragging by." They idle through the golden days, they have no work to do; they do not hoe the growing maize, they have no logs to hew; they do not trim the stringless bean, or prune the climbing squash; they burn up pecks of gasoline, and read some hectic tosh. Their flabby muscles never know the stimulant of work, and all they witness here below is bound to bore and irk. So when they to their beds repair, to saw off sundry snores, the rest they long for isn't there, no balmy sleep restores. But I go weaving through the town on useful tasks all day, and when at night I cuddle down, I sleep the hours away.

The George Matthew Adams Service

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "Having never been able to wear white flannel trousers on the street without hanging my head down like a criminal I've turned my first and last pair over to the moths."

Life's Discomforts.

Not being able to argue indefinitely with the umpire.

Lawyers call their customers clients but sometimes one thinks a better name would be fish.

Town Gossip.

Herb Peters, the town fashion-plate, has discarded his vest and now all the wives of his imitators are busier on washday.

There always will be men waiting for pick and shovel jobs, for movie stars can't help growing too old for the screen.

Modern woman's place seems to be in the clubroom and her husband's in the garage.

Rosalind's Advice.

My husband beats me. What can I do? I am black and blue all the time.—Florence.

Dear Florence: The best way to avoid a beating is to dodge the blows he strikes. In six months you ought to be able to dodge every one. That will prolong your life and keep you from getting fat while the violent exercise your husband indulges in when he strikes at you will shorten his years. After he dies you can get another husband. He might be kind. —Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Sporting editors have an easy time nowadays. All they have to do to fill their pages is write about Jack Dempsey and Babe Ruth. When the average reader picks up the average sporting page now he reads something like this:

Jack Dempsey returned from the battlefields today. He had a nice time in France. His manager says he will go into the ring some time in 1950, probably Labor day.

Babe Ruth knocked another home run today and then went to the store to get his hat band stretched.

Jack Dempsey will fight Jess Willard. There will be no Dempsey-Willard match.

Babe Ruth threw dirt on the umpire and the latter was proud of being noticed in such a way by such a hero.

Dempsey will get married. Jack denies that he will get married, Jack says his fighting days are over.

Babe Ruth didn't knock a home run.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To the World.

Dear Everybody:

I don't know how many makes of automobiles there are but whatever the number I have bought each make at some time in my life or rather in my conversation. There's nothing I like better than to talk about getting a car. Talk is cheap and gas, oil and tires are not, so I generally confine my purchases to mere conversation.

When friends come to the house to spend an evening there's nothing much to do after we have played the latest phonograph record for them except talk as my wife plays cards in such a way that I feel like calling up a divorce lawyer before the first game is half finished. Just about the time my friend's wife shows signs of asking how much salary I make so she can either rub it in on her husband or adopt a superior manner towards me I begin to make conversation.

That usually brings up the subject of cars. If the guests have a cheap machine I immediately talk about getting a limousine, but if they have no car at all I am satisfied to talk about getting a flivver. I want to be as near the truth as possible.

I don't know much about automobiles myself, but I never let my friends think I don't. When I see the conversation is turning to transmission and carburetors and magnetos I begin to listen more and more. But I try to do my listening with an intelligent look on my face. Most of the time I get away with it. Let me tell you my pet and public reasons for not owning a car. Here they are:

I don't need one in my business and could only use it for pleasure. Therefore a car would be a luxury to me, not an asset. I never drove a car and haven't time to learn to drive one. Traffic laws nowadays are such that a fellow has to hire a lawyer to ride with him if he wants to keep out of jail. I like to walk. It's hard work but it helps wear out my shoes before I get tired of them. I am too lazy to change tires. I don't know the difference between the fan belt and the tail light. There are so many auto thieves. Insurance on machines costs too much.

Those are the reasons I make public because a person has to have some kind of an excuse nowadays for not owning a car or your friends will think you are on the verge of bankruptcy. Between the world and me, however, the real reason for not owning a car is that I like enough to eat, prefer to wear good clothes and smoke good cigars. Another real reason—probably the most real—is that I haven't the money to buy one.

Yours Economical,
UNCLE HENRY.

HE DECLARES WIFE IS "CLOVE FIEND"

William Floyd Bruce, Denver, declared in police court that his wife was a "clove fiend." Instead of using drugs with a "needle," Bruce told the judge Mrs. Bruce "ate cloves by the handful every day for the past two years," with serious injury, he believed, to her health.

States Borrow Exhibits

During the fiscal year 1921-22 exhibits by the United States department of agriculture were shown in about 70 fairs and expositions held in 39 states and in the District of Columbia. These figures include many state fairs and a number of expositions for which special exhibits were prepared.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Hungry and Thirsty

I'm hungry not for steak and bread,
But for the blue skies overhead;
I'm hungry not for meat and pie,
But for the white clouds drifting by
And for the banks beside a stream
Where I may rest awhile and dream.

I'm thirsty, not for wine to drink
In lighted halls where glasses clink,
But for the day's refreshing breeze
Filtered through fragrant orchard trees,
And for the joys of field and hill
Where weary eyes may drink their fill.

I need refreshments—not the sort
Of table board or bottled quart,
But strength renewed by wandering far
Where all the Summer's splendors are,
A day or two where waters roll
And I can be refreshed of soul.

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VARIETIES

Beer was taxed more than [illegible] years ago in Egypt.

The republic of Colombia has a population of 6,000,000.

India equals in area the whole of Europe excepting Russia.

The cinnamon is one of the most abundant trees in Ceylon.

Lead pencils have not changed in design for a hundred years.

The area of Afghanistan is [illegible] miles; its length, 500 miles.

Napoleon always [illegible] until he became too [illegible] do it.

The Aleutian Islands, west of Alaska, have a population of 3,000.

Coral in white and pink shades four times more valuable than brighter red.

There were 6,448,343 farms in the United States in 1920, including Japanese.

Alewife is the popular name of a North American fish found along the Atlantic coast.

Some stars are so [illegible] takes 40,000 years for [illegible] reach this earth.

Braille, the system [illegible] vented for the blind, [illegible] in a few minutes.

The mucilage [illegible] stamps of the United States [illegible] of sweet potatoes.

The most popular [illegible] in Turkey are red, green, gray and blue.

The wearing of [illegible] hibited to women by the laws of Massachusetts.

Ages before bells [illegible] church they were used to [illegible] spirits at a safe distance.

Successive seasons [illegible] cause no lowering of the [illegible] rosin content of pine trees.

A magpie seen in [illegible] Scotland is believed to [illegible] death to one of its kind.

A combination [illegible] er, polisher and cutter [illegible] tion of a Chicago manufacturer.

Pictures printed in the Braille system, are [illegible] vation for assisting the blind.

Natives of Liberia [illegible] their legs, finding that [illegible] reptiles retreat from [illegible]

For very low temperatures [illegible] mometer has been invented [illegible] gas is used instead of [illegible]

The University of [illegible] France, has a medical school [illegible] ing back to the tenth century.

The senior lady of the [illegible] queen's household, [illegible] the robes, is invariably a [illegible]

Rosewood is a common [illegible] used to describe dark colors [illegible] of many distinct varieties.

The largest freight engine [illegible] tons and has actually drawn [illegible] of 17,000 tons on a slight [illegible]

From the presses of the [illegible] States are issued 11,25[illegible] copies of daily newspapers [illegible] ally.

Thirteen different religious [illegible] are represented among the [illegible] ing in the Y. W. C. A. home [illegible] Louis.

Jade is a rare and costly [illegible] which was in good demand [illegible] the war because of its supposed mascot properties.

Charles Dickens insisted [illegible] bed being placed north and [illegible] and it is said that he carried a [illegible] pass in his baggage.

The atmosphere is so clear [illegible] Zululand that it is said objects [illegible] be seen by starlight at a distance [illegible] of three or four miles.

People of the middle ages believed the best remedy for an aching [illegible] to be an application of [illegible] skin steeped in vinegar.

Under the English law a married woman is subject to the bankruptcy laws, but she is safe from going to jail under the debtors act.

The wedding ring takes its [illegible] from the bracelet, which was worn [illegible] garded among the ancient Egyptians as the symbol of marriage.

How to make usable products from industrial waste products is the chemical engineering department of the University of Wisconsin.

Few lumber experts in the [illegible] west can scale and tally more rapidly than Mrs. Edgar Hannigon's only woman lumber [illegible]

What is known as [illegible] ton has found a place [illegible] put to many uses. The [illegible] sembles flour in its [illegible] ture.

A new industry, the making of canes, is growing. Many fine woods of the [illegible] suitable for the making of sticks.

Judge Camille Kelly, [illegible] sides over the juvenile [illegible] Memphis, has the distinction of being the only woman [illegible] South.

South American [illegible] been imported into [illegible] Washington by fruit [illegible] growers to keep down the [illegible] insects that infest this country.

Ground soapstone is [illegible] extent in foundry facings as a [illegible] bricant, as a dusting [illegible] ing prepared roofing [illegible] paints and for a few other uses.

Although the jinrickshaw is [illegible] of our mental picture of Japan, Philadelphia clergyman [illegible] this horseless carriage [illegible] hundred years ago, while [illegible] visit to the orient.

Electricity has been successfully used to land swordfish at [illegible] Land, Mass. A specimen weighing 75 pounds was taken [illegible] senting an electric current [illegible] the steel harpoon.

In the early 90s a part of [illegible] was terrorized by a [illegible] stage robbers, who, when [illegible] up at Salmon City, on April 4, were found to be all women [illegible] in men's clothes.

The little green plant louse, [illegible] as the aphid, would have a [illegible] in one year that numbered [illegible] 10 sextillion, were it not for [illegible] destructive work of [illegible] other natural causes.

The usual paper making machine is of enormous size and [illegible] length is generally about [illegible] nine-foot model has been [illegible] in Chicago turning out paper [illegible] the large machines do.

Bradford, England, is a [illegible] city," the majority of its people [illegible] pending for their livelihood [illegible] and its manufacture in some [illegible] or other. The local press [illegible] calls Bradford "Woolopolis."

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

SALLIE'S TEA HOUSE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

minister's small town so bad. Sal- but it getting so fed nice and and en- everybody took a notion was reaching point and her her had other girls it wasn't unless you minister's of your what it

to be comforted was doing the day about the thrust

at in- them, was of the a tired it only it desire at not seem desired she did put in

ever it struck whole year ugh to sug- adventure did the What's that?" house— thing to do, All my life to do." have Mrs. Park's

on Mrs. went to she is a brings a whole I am the first the goat" alyzed her speechless chance to

only peo- who come sense of duty. automobile past here people who for no other except to have can't stand it them to stop and the only know of is to outside our about some- cooked all my before every that ever went what did I get for it? dreamt and gospel was not than Sallie her- to sob while think of fitting unexpected occa-

he said kindly, but with encouraging enthusiasm with his daugh- better get this idea We have no experiments, but right."

Sallie sat up with a new light in her eyes. For once that phrase "what is right" had a new ring to it.

"All right," she answered her father calmly, "I will."

He had trusted her overworked conscience before, but this time he guessed wrong. Heavy old pieces of furniture which had stood in the same places ever since mother was living were being moved about and with a strength that you would never suspect in Sallie. Paint! He smelled paint. More surprises all week and last of all was the triumphant hanging of the sign reading, "Sallie's Tea House, Dinners 75c."

It happened as things do that a member of a girls' club in the city was driving past and noticed this delightfully different place for a supper party and suggested trying it for the next club meeting.

Sallie prepared for her first big party. The 30 girls from the city club motored out expecting the treat of country cooking.

It wasn't any wonder that Sallie was excited. Her first adventure was enough in itself. But the food had to be perfect this time and Sallie could cook, but her hands shook so and her nerves were so high strung that she spilled things, she forgot things she had never forgotten before and dinner was not anywhere near ready and the clock pointed dangerously near the hour.

Two little neighbor girls had been hired to help and they were so anxious to do the right thing that they were forever under her feet and asking questions. She almost wished she had tried to do it alone.

She broke one of the borrowed dishes and with Sallie's conscience it almost broke up the party, but now she was started she had to see it through. One of the little girls tipped over a pitcher of cream. Everything went wrong and Sallie began to think that maybe it was fate's way of telling her she should not have done it.

The vases on the tables were filled with wild flowers and when the girls came they raved as girls do. "Oh, how pretty." "Aren't you starved?" "Don't you wish they would hurry?" until Sallie was in such a flutter she couldn't do a thing. And then she smelled the biscuits burning.

It seemed like hours and hours before she could get some more biscuits made. The girls grew impatient. "Who suggested coming out here?" "Why didn't we make it a breakfast?" "I was hungry once," and all those remarks that everybody makes when they weary of waiting. Poor Sallie never had lived through such an ordeal in her life. She had intended to be a courteous hostess and make her guests feel at home. She had had plans, but to save her soul she couldn't go in and face those girls.

They ate and they paid and they went and Sallie thought of course they would never come back.

Washing those dishes for once became an industry that soothed her tired nerves. Anything to try to keep from thinking. Her father watched her for a few minutes and then commented: "Guess you've had about enough of this tea house business, haven't you, Sallie?"

But Sallie did not answer.

Later she went out on the veranda where the cool night breezes were blowing. She looked up at her new sign and she smiled to herself. "Come on, you folks," she said under her breath. "Come on. At last I am tasting life."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

and afternoon and night,
afternoon and night—
and—what!
song repeats itself. No

life; make this forenoon
afternoon a psalm, this night,
is conquered, and thy
is won. —E. R. Sill.

WORD OF CHEER.

glad to call back to your it has been since I have been to I have been enjoy-

your blind cousin, and crippled cousin, letter. I have sick quite a up and look and make happy. Lone your letter I the last lines of a poem, no blind ones in I am glad you can be

I am glad you are looking side of life, even walk, for we must that some day we'll it was God's will. I will ask the same old before I close, have I a will be on October 9. you and I will hear again from and I will write Belle Fields, Illinois.

DARWIN'S THEORY.

In the dear old Blade to- Mr. W. B. is having a va- says, says I, "Now is my get by," so I am writing my fingers will work to done before the "Old Man" on the job.

A rural school teacher and there is no nobler work than instructing the boys and are to be the future citi- our great country. I am and 151 inches tall and pounds. Have red hair, and a freckled face. I kinds of outdoor sports, good books. My favorite the history and botany. I to hear from some of the of the Household page on sheets.

been away from home, and have not seen a copy of since last September, until do not know what the your subject is at present, like to suggest a new one.

What do all of you think of abolishing all teaching of evolution from our public schools as advocated by William J. Bryan and others? I, for one, do not favor it. I believe that most of those who oppose the teachings of evolution and the work of Charles Darwin do not understand. The chief part of their argument seems to be that evolution conflicts with the Bible. I have studied carefully the best literature that I have been able to procure on the subject of evolution and have also studied the Bible and cannot find any point where the two conflict if the latter be liberally interpreted.

Evolutionists are not, to my way of thinking, trying to disprove the Bible. They are simply showing the people more of the glory of the Creator by revealing to them his wonderful plan of life. Botany, astronomy, biology, geology, and many of the other sciences are based to some extent, upon evolution. What would our schools of higher education be without the teaching of science in any form. A great many persons are talking about Darwin saying that man has descended from the monkey. Will some reader of Mr. Darwin's work please tell me in which of his books this statement is made. I find where he compares the development of man with that of the monkey but have never found any statement that man is descended from a monkey.

Come on cousins and fellow teachers, let's hear from you on this subject.—A Rural Teacher from Elizabeth, W. Va.

LEAVES SOON FOR CHINA.

I am an old reader of your paper but I haven't had a chance to read it for so long I have forgotten most all the happy family. So I will make this attempt to renew my acquaintance once more. I intend to subscribe for your paper as soon as I get stationed again. I am going to China very soon. Guess I had better not use so much space as I have a poem to write yet, so here goes: We are sailors in the Navy, With duties to perform. There are many things we like to do, write letters, poetry too.

Won't waste time to describe myself now, but hope to hear from some of the cousins. There are three of us and we are now on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Puget Sound, Washington. (First May letter from Washington).

Use a Fork

For mixing flour and water use a fork or eggbeater to make it smooth and free from lumps.

Child Actors Wear Wigs to School

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

THIS, one of the first Passion Play photos to come from Oberammergau, shows schoolboys of the little Bavarian village, wearing the wigs used in the play while on their way to school. Apparently they are filled properly with the spirit of brotherly love by their roles in the great religious spectacle, as this shows. Thousands of tourists visit Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play.

Our Correspondents

Esther L. Oliver wishes to thank her unknown benefactor who has subscribed for The Blade for her for the second time. She says that The Blade is a continual comfort in her loneliness and she is sure that her unknown friend has a big heart. Esther Oliver finds Burr from Burwood a congenial spirit, and sends a message to the cousin who asked for a twin March 20, saying that she is the twin.

Miss Oliver also sends us a plan for preventing the black ants from sucking the sweet moisture from her peony buds. Smear thick syrup entirely around the stems a little below the buds and the ants will not cross the ring.

Here comes somebody knocking at the door of this department, who says that his fancy is often intrigued by the old songs that flit through the mind just eluding memory's grasp. The poem which was the moving impulse of this visit was the theme of a reading lesson encountered some 45 or 50 years ago, named "The Lark and the Rook." The first verse is:

"'Good night, Sir Rook,' said a little lark,
'The daylight fades, it will soon be dark.
I have bathed my wings in the sun's last ray;
I have sung my hymn to a dying day—
So now I haste to my quiet nook
In you dewy meadow. Good-night, Sir Rook.'"

A reader wishes to exchange some good baking recipes and new ideas for quilt patterns. How about adding some new menus for picnics?

A good suggestion for patriotic days has been submitted and surely will be helpful: If you will cover weights with the same materials as the stripes in your American flag and sew one on the bottom of each stripe, your flag will always hang straight and never curl around the pole.

Will Miss Prudy please send address? There are some nightingale seeds here for her.

Art in the Home

Summer Trays.

Now is the time of tinkling glasses. Lemonade, ice tea and grape juice bring a few moments of pleasure when served during the hot afternoons.

When the tray on which the refreshments are served, carries an atmosphere of the woods, it adds that much more to the party.

A mahogany picture frame or a gilt frame can be transformed into a novel tray. On the cardboard back arrange a thin layer of cotton batting. Catch a butterfly or two with the prettiest coloring possible.

Gather milkweed for a background or green leaves which will retain their color. Ferns, pansies, wheat and ever so many more products of the field or country roadside can be placed in a geometric design as a background for the butterflies.

Cover with the glass and place enough pieces of cardboard under the frame to make the design press tightly against the glass.

Glue a piece of felt to the cardboard to keep nails from scratching table and you will have a tray so good looking that it will help to make the tea parties festive and refreshing.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Go make thy garden as fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone.
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see it and mend his own.
—Mrs. Andrew Charles.

WANTS DREAM SHIP BACK.

Well, here I come again. Couldn't resist the temptation any longer and such a nice invitation that we old writers had this week. I think it would be impolite not to come, don't you think so, King Philip? Come on with one of those good letters. You are somewhat of a mystery to me, yet not so much after all, and I am still wishing to know you.

Sunny Jim, try always to live up to that title. Your mother would have liked you to. I am sure, and the blessed thought that she is only waiting for you somewhere will help you to do it.

Johnny Funnyman, your last letter awakened more interest about who you are. Please come and tell more about yourself.

J. V., I certainly was surprised to find out that you were a boy. Your letters are fine, J. V. We enjoy them very much, but we did get the wrong idea.

Aunt Martha, I enjoyed the trip you gave us to the Capitol, especially the visit to the White House.

I think "Blind Man's Eyes" is a very interesting story. It is a little surprising how we blind people see, or it seems so to people with a perfect vision. If you could see me at work you would have to guess that I was blind.

Now hurry up, you boys—get the Dream Ship overhauled. It's high time to be taking our vacation. Did I hear somebody ask if I were going to take all the space? Quick, Weary, I'll give my place to you. I am away with a welcome to all to Virginia.—Listener.

ANNE BUSY PLANTING.

Just a line to wish that you were all here with me today. It is one glorious day and Green Gables is once more hidden by the pretty green trees. I noticed that some of the cousins have missed me lately. A happy miss probably. Well, like the rest of you, I have been busy planting.

Did one of the cousins inquire for Oriental poppy seed? I have a few to spare.

I have enjoyed all the letters and I sympathize with Sunny Jim. I have thought lately that I have been having a little hard luck, but when I see what harder times other people are having, I try to keep in my mind from day to day (but I find I fail to) what Georgiana of the Rainbow says, "put a rainbow around your troubles." That book is worth reading. I have a lot of imaginary troubles and if it hadn't been for my Grammie, who always puts a double rainbow around them, I should have made a mistake more than once. But I guess most of the cousins are happy by the sound of their letters.

I am glad that Aunt Martha had such a lovely time in Washington. Wish I were an author or an editor so I could have gone.

My house of dreams is not getting alone as well as I wish it would. Come on, cousins, and help.

The old question, have I a twin? January 14. Here's wishing you all health and wealth and happiness, also good luck with your pen and hoes.—Anne of Green Gables.

INDIANS COME TO TOWN

This is such a beautiful evening I thought I would try my luck for the first time and see if this letter gets past Mr. Waste Basket. I have been a reader of The Blade for some time. I live on a farm in the northern part of Oklahoma. We have Indian reservations near here. The Indians come to town and sit right in the middle of the sidewalks. On a big day in town they have old-fashioned Indian war dances. It is surely comical to watch them. The old squaws strap the papooses to large boards so as to make their backs grow straight. The women do all the work that is done, hitching and driving the horses, while the men sit in the back of the wagon and smoke their long opium pipes. They live in wigwams.

I live near several large ranches. There are canyons, caves and wild animals here. We have coyote and wolf roundups and hunts of all sorts.

I made a visit to Lincoln's monument and the state capitol, also the state fair some time ago. My mother died three years ago with the flu.

Have I a twin? I am 19 March 27.—George Bottrell, Oklahoma. (First May letter from Oklahoma.)

INTERESTED IN SOUVENIRS

This is the first time I have ever ventured to write and I hope I will escape Mr. W. B. I imagine I see him now looking at me with greedy eyes.

My home is in Indiana near Rochester and is the dearest one in all the world to me. I live with my grandfather who has quite a collection of Indian relics. He has souvenirs and coins from every country. Quite a number of his souvenirs came from the buried city of Pompeii near Rome, Italy.

Canadian Cowgirl, I like your letters very much and hope you will write often.

Come again King Philip, Lone Star, Bert of Pa. and all other cousins. Have I a twin? I was 14 January 27. Hoping to hear from cousins through the dear old Blade. —Peggy. (first letter from New York.)

CALLS MARYLANDERS

I have just finished reading this week's Blade and feel as though I must write. I wish The Blade would come more often. I find it interesting from cover to cover, as I am sure we all do.

Sunny Tennessee is catching up with West Virginia in letter writing. Congratulations, Tennessee friends, keep it up. I wish Maryland was as popular. Marylanders, what's ailing you?

Just a Girl, I would like to send you some gingham pieces for your quilt; that is a good idea getting pieces from each state.

Lone Star, I agree with you. I think too, if girls are wallflowers it is their own fault. Now, girls, don't think me hard on you, but don't you think we all ought to be as entertaining as possible? It won't hurt us to laugh once in a while, at least. Life is what we make it, you know. I have the song, "Little Log Cabin in the Lane." Wonder if it is the one you want, Lone Star? If it is I would be glad to send it to you.

I must go pick strawberries now for a shortcake. Come on and help me, everybody, and I will give a piece to each of you. Do you like strawberry shortcake, Aunt Martha? I will come again if anyone wants to hear from me, if not, perhaps Mr. W. B. would like to receive a letter from—Star of the East. (First May letter from Maryland.)

Snatches From W. B.

I'm just a W. Va. farm girl and I certainly do enjoy rambling over the hills. Mountaineers of W. Va., where are you? Also Canadian Cowgirl and Dixie Sunbeam?—W. Va. Rambler.

Two years ago last Summer I went to Canton. We took pictures and saw many beautiful vegetables in the swamps. Also went to Alliance and many other places. We saw McKinley's monument on the way. I was 16 June 4. Have I a twin?—Sweet Lilac.

I am always glad when Saturday morning comes because I know we will get The Blade. When I was 8 years old my mother died. Now my papa is married again. I have two little step-sisters, and I love them as much as I do my own sisters. We live on a farm of 220 acres and I love to help papa farm. — Brown Eyes of Virginia.

I was promoted to the second year of high school. The studies I took the first year were: Algebra, English, ancient history and general science. We also took sewing and cooking. Lonely Chrysanthemum of Ohio, I think I know you. I believe we went to school together last year. On Christmas day, 1921, Symmes Creek overflowed and quite a number of people had to leave their homes while others went to the upper story. Little Easter Girl, I wonder if you used to live close to me. I knew a little girl of your age whose name was Audrey.—Lonesome Buckeye.

Short and Sweet

Listener put something in her letter which gives us an idea. When she said she would give up her place to Weary, it suggested a new game. Why not play tag in the Boys' and Girls' column? When you finish writing your letter call for another cousin who will (or should) feel duty bound to write a letter at once and in turn will call for another cousin, and so on. Of course, you can't all call for the same cousin or the game won't be any good and it may get so complicated that it won't work at all, but it seems as though it would be fun to try. Want to start it for a while, anyway?

Did you ever smell ambrosia? It is something new to Aunt Martha; that is it was something new, but not any more since a fragrant sprig was enclosed in Listener's letter. Thank you all for the flowers. Somebody asked if Aunt Martha's roses were in bloom yet. They surely are and are lovely this year, but they do not last long in a hot office, so they have to nod their pretty heads in the moonlight to attract her full attention.

There are still some May letters in the galleys which will be published before long. Several ambitious cousins have labeled their last letters "the first June letter." All right, you dear children, we shall try to get them in also, but don't you think it would be more fun to try to do something different each month?

We have with us a strong healthy young man, made so, he declares, by honest toil among the beautiful healthful hills of West Virginia. He will finish high school next year and will be going out into the world to do things, or at least to try. He says he has taken for his model the type of young man who has the go-get-'em-boy, knock-down-and-drag-out spirit of the good old Colonial man, and he is sure that he won't fail. He won't fail, not because of his motto, but because he is sure he won't fail. That is the secret of success. A motto can be changed 40 times and probably will be, but the boy who starts out with a motto and the I-won't-fail spirit is sure to get there.

Jack of W. Va. is the boy we were just speaking of, and he has asked us to give a card and letter shower to his best friend. Her address is Miss Rhoda Morgan, Yawkey, W. Va.

"My-o, but isn't it hot?" writes a Farmer's Gal who has come all the way from Tennessee. She likes Johnny Funnyman's subject about the songs, but she forgot to tell us what her favorite song is.

Like an elf comes a new cousin and says she supposes a good many of you are planting corn when you would like to be taking a long hike through the woods to gather flowers. "Where are Bachelor Billy, Prairie Rose and Sunshine of W. Va.?" is her query.

Dottie, grandmother's little blue bird, did want a twin so badly even if she were only six months old, and just because we love our youngest correspondent we didn't waste any time getting a twin for her. We not only have one but two. One has been a reader of The Blade for a good many years but this is the first time he has ever written to us, so he will be surprised when he finds how many twins he gets the very first time he comes. He signs himself A Reader of The Blade from Boonville, Ind. Dottie's other twin, Merwin Drake, is 13 years old and comes from her own state, N. Y. (Bath), and now that Dottie has made such an auspicious entry into our columns, we are going to expect great things of her.

Mixing With Martha

Graham Cookies.

Rub together until creamy one shortening, one and one-half cups brown sugar. Add small teaspoon salt, two scant cups buttermilk in which has been dissolved one rounded teaspoonful soda. Mix all together and add one pint of white flour. Beat two eggs and stir into the mixture. Then add graham flour. Save one cup graham flour in which two teaspoonsful baking powder has been mixed. Beat the mixture thoroughly before putting in baking powder. Add two teaspoonsful vanilla. Use flour as long as it can be stirred in without making too thick as in any drop cake batter. Then bake in drop cake fashion in moderately hot oven.—Mrs. H. C. Shook, W. Va.

Boiled Beef Tongue.

Wash and clean a corned beef tongue, cover with boiling water, to which add one-half cup each of sliced carrots and sliced onion, three sprigs of parsley and two springs of thyme, one teaspoon of peppercorns and one-half dozen cloves. Cover and simmer until tongue is tender (from three and one-half to four hours). Remove from kettle and peal off the thick skin; return tongue to kettle and let cool in the water in which it was cooked. If the tongue is salty it may be necessary to cover it with boiling water, bring it to the boiling point, then drain and repeat. Finish in fresh boiling water as directed. A fresh beef tongue may be cooked in this way; it will not be necessary to change the water when cooking the fresh tongue.

Chocolate Nut Wafers.

Cream together one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two beaten eggs, two squares of melted chocolate and small pinch of soda (may be omitted). Add a cup of chopped walnuts, one-fourth teaspoonful vanilla, a pinch of salt, one-half cup of pastry flour. Drop with a teaspoon on greased tins and bake in a hot oven.

Pineapple Sherbet.

Two quarts of milk, two heaping cups of sugar, grated rind and juice of three lemons, one pint of pineapple, either fresh or canned, run through a grinder, pinch of salt. Partly freeze sugar and milk, then add the lemon and pineapple. Freeze the same as ice cream.

Pineapple Ice Cream.

Soak one-half box of Knox's gelatine in one cup of cold milk. Scald one and three-fourths quarts of milk. Add three cups of sugar and a little salt. Let it cool. Whip one quart of cream and add to the above. Chop one-half can of pineapple and, with juice, add to the cream when partly frozen. This fills a six-quart freezer when frozen.

Cheap Sugar Cookies.

One and one-half cups light brown sugar, one-half cup lard, a pinch of salt and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda in one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful baking powder in the flour. Mix very soft and sprinkle the top with sugar.

Maple Parfait.

Four eggs, one cup maple syrup boiled until it hairs, one pint of cream. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, add the thoroughly beaten yolks and then add the boiling syrup and allow it to cool in ice water, stirring occasionally. Whip the cream very stiff. Put all together and freeze six hours without stirring. Will serve 10 people.

Strawberry Cake.

One cup of brown sugar, butter the size of an egg, one egg, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half cups of strawberries and juice.

POETS' CORNER

Whistling in Heaven

You're surprised that I ever should say so,
Just wait till the reason I've given
Why I say I sha'n't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven;
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so wild a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of 70,
We had come from our far eastern home
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the Winter should come.
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand; and, the clearing
And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
Under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was such a distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just stayed till the job was well done,
And as soon as his money was paid him
Had shouldered his ax and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started;
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared;
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride;
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried.
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call.

And when the night came with its terrors
To hide every ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window;
And, almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarcely daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should awake, and its crying
Should bring us a terrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound of whistling I heard.
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought, were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds, coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune light and gay;
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if some one was heavily striking
An ax in the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fastenings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on his cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone;
And I said to the rest of our people,
'That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.'

"So taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service;
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And, should'ring my ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me then;
And his eye gave a knowing, bright twinkle
As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I had ever seen;
And then I lay down with the baby
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So, now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I sha'nt care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

The Church in the Wildwood

There's a church in the valley by the wildwood,
No lovelier spot in the dale,
No place is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale.

Chorus

Come to the church in the wildwood,
Oh, come to the church in the vale;
No spot is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the dale.

Oh, come to the church in the wildwood,
To the tree where the wild flowers bloom;
Where the parting hymn will be chanted,
We will weep by the side of the tomb.

Chorus

Poor Little Joe

Prop yer eyes wide open, Joey,
Fur I've brought you sumpin' great,
Apples? No, a heap sight better!
Don't you take no int'rest? Wait!
Flowers Joe—I know'd you'd like 'em—
Ain't them scrumptious? Ain't them high?
Tears, my boy? Wot's them fur, Joey?
There—poor little Joe!—don't cry!

I was skippin' past a winder,
Where a bang-up lady sot,
All amongst a lot of bushes—
Each one climbin' from a pot;
Every bush had flowers on it—
Pretty? Mebby not! Oh, no!
Wish you could a seen 'em growin',
It was sich a stunnin' show.

Well, I thought of you, poor feller,
Lyin' here so sick and weak,
Never knowin' any comfort,
And I puts on lots o' cheek,
"Missus," says I, "If you please, mum,
Could I ax you for a rose?
For my little brother, missus,
Never saw one, I suppose."

Then I told her all about you—
How I bringed you up—poor Joe!
(Lackin' women folks to do it),
Sich a imp you was, you know—
Till yer got that awful tumble,
Jist as I had broke yer in
(Hard work, too), to earn yer livin',
Blackin' boots for honest tin.

How that tumble crippled of you,
So's you couldn't hyper much—
Joe, it hurted when I seen you,
Fur the first time with yer crutch,
"But," say I, "He's laid up now, mum,
'Pears to weaken every day,"
Joe, she up an' went to cuttin'—
That's the how of this bokay.

Say! it seems to me, ole feller,
You is quite yerself tonight,
Kind o' chirk—it's been a fortnit
Sence yer eyes has been so bright,
Better? Well, I'm glad to hear it!
Yes, they're mighty pretty, Joe,
Smellin' of 'em's made you happy?
Well, I thought it would, you know!

Never see the country, did you?
Flowers growin' everywhere!
Some time when you're better, Joey,
Mebby I kin take you there.
Flowers in heaven? 'M—s'pose so;
Dunno much about it, though;
Ain't as fly as wot I might be,
On them topics, little Joe.

But I've heard it hinted somewheres
That in heaven's golden gates
Things is everlastin' cheerful—
B'lieve that's wot the Bible states
Likewise, there folks don't git hungry;
So good people, when they dies,
Finds themselves well fixed forever—
Joe, my boy, wot ails yer eyes?

Thought they looked a little sing'ler,
Oh, no! Don't you have no fear;
Heaven was made fur such as you is—
Joe, wot makes you look so queer?
Here—wake up! Oh, don't look that way!
Joe! my boy! Hold up yer head!
Here's yer flowers—you dropped 'em, Joey!
Oh, my God, can Joe be dead?

American Birthdays

June 16, 1830—Charles Denby, lawyer, soldier, diplomat.

June 17, 1703 — John Wesley, Methodist clergyman.

June 18, 1798—Leonard Norcross, inventor.

June 19, 1856—Elbert Hubbard, author, bookmaker.

June 20, 1868—Helen M. Gould, philanthropist.

June 21, 1811—Horatio King, statesman.

June 22, 1826—Henry James Clark, naturalist.

COULD HARDLY STAND AT TIMES

Hips, Back and Legs would Have That Tired Ache

Everett, Washington.—"For several years I have had trouble with the lowest part of my back and my hips and my legs would ache with that tired ache. I could hardly stand on my feet at times. I was always able to do my work although I did not feel good. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and having heard several praise it I decided to try it. I feel first-rate at the present time. It has done wonders for me and I keep it in the house right along. I always recommend it to others who are sick and ailing."—Mrs. J. M. SIBBERT, 4032 High St., Everett, Washington.

To do any kind of work, or to play for that matter, is next to impossible if you are suffering from some form of female trouble. It may cause your back or your legs to ache, it may make you nervous and irritable. You may be able to keep up and around, but you do not feel good.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women. It is especially adapted to relieve the cause of the trouble and then these annoying pains, aches and "no good" feelings disappear.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

"I put it in my own safe—the one that was broken into last night. But none of it was taken; the bundles of letters were pulled out of the safe, but they had not been opened or even disturbed."

"I know. It was not that I meant." Santoine thought again. "Harriet, something has been brought into this house—or the manner of keeping something in the house had been changed—within a very few days—since the time, I think, when the attempt to run Eaton down with the motor car was made. What was that 'something?' "

His daughter reflected. "The draft of the new agreement about the Latron properties and the lists of stockholders in the properties which came through Mr. Warden's office," she replied.

"Those were in the safe?"

"Yes; you had not given me any instructions about them, so I had them put in the other safe; but when I went to get the correspondence I saw them there and put them with the correspondence in my own safe."

Santoine lay still.

"Who besides Donald knew that you did that, daughter?" he asked.

"No one."

"Thank you."

Harriet recognized this as dismissal and went out. The blind man felt the blood beating fiercely in his temples and at his finger-tips. It amazed, astounded him to realize that Warden's murder and all that had followed it sprung from the Latron case. The coupling of Warden's name with Latron's in the newspapers after Warden's death had seemed to him only flagrant sensationalism. He himself had known—or had thought he had known—more about the Latron case than almost any other man; he had been a witness at the trial; he had seen—or had thought he had seen—even-handed justice done there. Now, by Warden's evidence, but more still by the manner of Warden's death, he was forced to believe that there had been something unknown to him and terrible in what had been done then.

And as realization of this came to him, he recollected that he had been vaguely conscious ever since Latron's murder of something strained, something not wholly open, in his relations with those men whose interests had been most closely allied with Latron's. It had been nothing open, nothing palpable; it was only that he had felt at times in them a knowledge of some general condition governing them which was not wholly known to himself. As he pressed his hands upon his blind eyes, trying to define this feeling to himself, his thought went swiftly back to the events on the train and in the study.

He had investigated the accounts of themselves given by the passengers to Conductor Connery; two of these accounts had proved to be false. The man who under the name of Lawrence Hillward had claimed the cipher telegram from Eaton had been one of these; it had proved impossible to trace this man and it was now certain that Hillward was not his real name; the other, Santoine had had no doubt, was the heavy-set muscular man who had tried to run Eaton down with the motor. These men, Santoine was sure, had been acting for some principal not present. One or both of these men might have been in the study last night; but the sight of neither of these could have so startled, so astounded Blatchford. Whomever Blatchford had seen was some one well known to him, whose presence had been so amazing that speech had failed Blatchford for the moment ar I he had feared the effect of the announcement on Santoine. This could have been only the principal himself.

Some circumstances which Santoine comprehended only imperfectly as yet had forced this man to come out from behind his agents and to act even at the risk of revealing himself. It was probably he who, finding Blatchford's presence made revealment inevitable, had killed Blatchford. But these circumstances gave Santoine no clew as to who the man might be. The blind man tried vainly to guess. The rebellion against his blindness, which had seized him the night before, again stirred him. The man had been in the light just before his face; a second of sight then and everything would have been clear; or another word from Blatchford, and he would have known. But Santoine recalled that if he had had that second sight, and the other man had known it, or if Blatchford had spoken that next word, Santoine too would probably be dead.

The only circumstance regarding the man of which Santoine now felt sure was that he was one of the many concerned in the Latron case or with the Latron properties. Had the blood in which Santoine had stepped upon the study floor been his, or that of one of the others?"

"What time is it?" the blind man suddenly asked the nurse.

"It is nearly noon, Mr. Santoine, and you have eaten nothing."

The blind man did not answer. He recalled vaguely that, several hours before, breakfast had been brought for him and that he had impatiently waved it away. In his absorption he had felt no need then for food, and he felt none now.

"Will you leave me alone for a few moments?" he directed.

He listened till he heard the door close behind the nurse; then he seized the private 'phone beside his bed and called his broker. Instinctively, in his uncertainty, Santoine had turned to that barometer which reflects day by day, even from hour to hour, the most obscure events and the most secret knowledge.

"How is the market?" he inquired.

There was something approaching to a panic on the stock exchange, it appeared. Some movement, arising from causes not yet clear, had dropped the bottom out of a score of important stocks. The broker was only able to relate that about an hour after the opening of the exchange, selling had developed in certain issues and prices were going down in complete lack of support.

"How is Pacific Midlands?" Santoine asked.

"It led the decline."

Santoine felt the blood in his temples. "M. and N. Smelters?" he asked.

"Down seven points."

"S. F. and D.?"

"Eight points off."

Santoine's hand, holding the telephone, shook in its agitation; his head was hot from the blood rushing through it, his body was chilled. An idea so strange, so astounding, so incredible as it first had come to him that his feelings refused it though his reason told him it was the only possible condition which could account for all the facts, now was being made all but certain. He named stock after stock; all were down—seriously depressed or had been supported only by desperate effort of their chief holders.

"A. L. & M. is down too," the broker volunteered.

"That is only sympathetic," Santoine replied.

He hung up. His hand, straining to control its agitation, reached for the bell; he rang; a servant came.

"Get me note paper," Santoine commanded.

The servant went out and returned with the paper. The nurse had followed him in; she turned the leaf of the bed table for Santoine to write. The blind man could write as well as any other by following the position of the lines with the fingers of his left hand. He wrote a short note swiftly now, folded, sealed and addressed it and handed it to the servant.

"Have that delivered by messenger at once," he directed. "There will be no written answer, I think; only something sent back—a photograph. See that it is brought to me at once."

He heard the servant's footsteps going rapidly away. He was shaking with anger, horror, resentment; he was almost—not quite—sure now of all that had taken place; of why Warden had been murdered, of what vague shape had moved behind and guided all that had happened since. He recalled Eaton's voice as he had heard it first on the train at Seattle; and now he was almost sure—not quite—that he could place that voice, that he knew where he had heard it before.

He lay with clenched hands, shaking with rage; then by effort of his will he put these thoughts away. The nurse reminded him again of his need for food.

"I want nothing now," he said. "Have it ready when I wake up. When the doctor comes, tell him I am going to get up today and dress."

He turned and stretched himself upon his bed; so, finally, he slept.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Man Hunt.

The rolling, ravine-gullied land where Harriet had left Eaton was wooded thickly with oaks, maples and ash; the ground between these trees was clear of undergrowth upon the higher parts of the land, but its lower stretches and the ravines themselves were shrouded with closely growing bushes rising higher than a man's waist, and, where they grew rankest, higher than a man's head. In Summer, when trees and bushes were covered with leaves, this underbrush offered cover where a man could conceal himself perfectly; now, in the early Spring before the trees had even budded, that man would be visible by night if the headlights of the motor cars chanced to shine into the woods.

Eaton, fully realizing this chance as he left Harriet, had plunged through the bushes to conceal himself in the ravine. The glare from the burning bridge lighted the ravine for only a little way; Eaton had gained the bottom of the ravine beyond the point where this light would have made him visible and had made the best speed he could along it away from the lights and voices on the road. This speed was not very great; his stockinged feet sank to their ankles in the soft mud of the ravine; and when, realizing that he was leaving a trace easily followed even by lantern-light, he clambered to the steep side and tried to travel along its slope, he found his progress slower still. In the darkness he crashed sometimes full against the tree-trunks; bushes which he could not see seized and held him, ripping and tearing at his clothes; invisible, fallen saplings tripped him, and he stepped into unseen holes which threw him headlong, so that twice he rolled clear to the bottom of the ravine with fierce, hot pains which nearly deprived him of his senses shooting through his wounded shoulder.

When he had made, as he thought, fully three-quarters of a mile in this way and must be, allowing for the winding of the ravine, at least half a mile from his pursuers, he climbed to the brink of the bank and looked back. He was not, as he had thought, half a mile from the road; he was not a quarter of a mile; he could still see plainly the lights of the three motor cars upon the road and the men moving in the flare of these lights. He was certain that he had recognized the figure of Avery among these men. Pursuit of him, however, appeared to have been checked for the moment; he heard neither voices nor any movement in the woods. Eaton, panting, threw himself down to recover breath and strength to think.

There was no question in Eaton's mind what his fate would be if he surrendered to, or was captured by, his pursuers. What he had seen in Santoine's study an hour before was so unbelievable, so completely undemonstrable unless he himself could prove his story that he felt that he would receive no credence Blatchford, who had seen it in the light in the study, was dead; Santoine, who would have seen it if he had had eyes, was blind. Eaton, still almost stunned and yet wildly excited by that sight, felt only, in the mad confusion of his senses, the futility of telling what he had seen unless he were in a position to prove it. Those opposed to him would put his statement aside with the mere answer that he was lying; the most charitably inclined would think only that what he had been through had driven him insane.

Besides, Eaton was not at all sure that even if he had attempted to tell what he had seen he would be allowed to tell it, or, if he attempted to surrender to the men now pursuing him, he would be allowed to surrender. Donald Avery was clearly in command of those men and was directing the pursuit; in Avery, Eaton had recognized an instinctive enemy from the first; and now, since the polo game, he sensed vaguely in Avery something more than that. What Avery's exact position was in regard to himself Eaton was not at all sure; but of Avery's active hostility he had received full evidence; and he knew now—though how he knew it was not plain even to himself—that Avery would not allow him to surrender but that, if he tried to give himself up, the men under Avery's orders would shoot him down.

As Eaton watched, the motor, which from its position on the road he knew must be Harriet's, backed out from the others and went away. The other motors immediately afterward were turned and followed it. But Eaton could see that they left behind them a man standing armed near to the bridge, and that other men, also armed, passed through the light as they scrambled across the ravine and gained the road on its opposite side. The motors, too, stopped at intervals and then went on; he understood that they were posting men to watch the road. He traced the motor headlights a long way through the dark; one stopped, the other went on. He remembered vaguely a house near the place where the car he watched had stopped, and understanding that where there was a house there was a telephone, he knew that the alarm must be given still more widely now; men on all sides of him must be turning out to watch the roads. He knew they did turn out like that when the occasion demanded.

These waste places bordering upon the lake to north and south of Chicago, and within easy car ride of the great city, had been the scene of many such man-hunts. Hobos, gypsies, broken men thrown off by the seething city, wandered through them and camped there; startling crimes took place sometimes in these tiny wildernesses; fugitives from the city police took refuge there and were hunted down by the local police, by armed details of the city police by soldiers from Fort Sheridan. These fugitives might much better have stayed in the concealment of the human jungle of the city; these rolling, wooded, sandy vacant lands which seemd to offer refuge, in reality betrayed only into certain capture. The local police had learned the method of hunting, they had learned to watch the roads and railways to prevent escape.

Eaton understood, therefore, that his own possibility of escape was very small, even if escape had been his only object; but Eaton's problem was not one of escape—it was to find those he pursued and make certain that they were captured at the same time he was; and, as he crouched panting on the damp earth, he was thinking only of that.

The man at the bridge—Dibley—had told enough to let Eaton know that those whom Eaton pursued were no longer in the machine he had followed with Harriet. As Eaton had rushed out of Santoine's study after the two that he had fought there, he had seen that one of these men was supporting and helping the other; he had gained on them because of that. Then other men had appeared suddenly, to give their help, and he had no longer been able to gain; but he had been close enough to see that the one they dragged along and helped into the car was that enemy whose presence in the study had so amazed him. Mad exultation had seized Eaton to know that he had seriously wounded his adversary. He knew now that the man could not have got out of the car by himself—he was too badly wounded for that; he had been taken out of the car, and the other men who were missing had him in charge. The three men who had gone on in the machine had done so for their own escape, but with the added object of misleading the pursuit; the water they had got at Dibley's had been to wash the blood from the car.

And now, as Eaton recalled and realized all this, he knew where the others had left the machine. Vaguely, during the pursuit, he had sensed that Harriet was swinging their motor car in a great circle, first to the north, then west, then to the south. Two or three miles back upon the road, before they had made their turn to the south, Eaton had lost for a few moments the track of the car they had been following. He had picked it up again at once and before he could speak of it to Harriet; but now he knew that at that point the car they were following had left the road, turning off onto the turf at the side and coming back onto the road a hundred yards beyond.

This place must be nearly due north of him. The road where he had left Harriet ran north and south; to go north he must parallel this road, but it was dangerous to move too near to it because it was guarded. The sky was covered with clouds hiding the stars; the night in the woods was intensely black except where it was lighted by the fire at the bridge. To the opposite side, a faint gray glow against the clouds, which could not be the dawn but must be the reflection of the electric lights along the public pike which followed the shore of the lake, gave Eaton inspiration. If he kept this grayness of the clouds always upon his right, he would be going north.

The wound in Eaton's shoulder still welled blood each time he moved; he tore strips from the front of his shirt, knotted them together and bound his useless left arm tightly to his side. He felt in the darkness to be sure that there was a fresh clip of cartridges i. his automatic pistol; then he started forward.

For the first time now he comprehended the almost impossibility of traveling in the woods on a dark night. To try to walk swiftly was to be checked after only two or three steps by sharp collision with some tree trunk which he could not see before he felt it, or brought to a full stop by clumps of tangled, thorny bushes which enmeshed him, or to be tripped or thrown by some inequality of the ground. When he went round any of these obstacles he lost his sense of direction and wasted minutes before he could find again the dim light against the eastern sky which gave him the compass points.

As he struggled forward, impatient at these delays, he came several times upon narrow, unguarded roads and crossed them; at other times the little wilderness which protected him changed suddenly to a well-kept lawn where some great house with its garages and outbuildings loomed ahead, and afraid to cross these open places, he was obliged to retrace his steps and find a way round. The distance from the bridge to the place where the three men he was following had got out of their motor, he had thought to be about two miles; but when he had been traveling more than an hour, he had not yet reached it. Then, suddenly he came upon the road for which he was looking; somewhere to the east along it was the place he sought. He crouched as near to the road as he dared and where he could look up and down it. This being a main road, was guarded. A motor car with armed men in it passed him, and presently repassed, evidently patroling the road; its lights showed him a man with a gun standing at the first bend of the road to the east. Eaton drew further back and moved parallel to the road but far enough away from it to be hidden. A quarter of a mile further he found a second man. The motor car, evidently, was patroling only to this point; another car was on duty beyond this. As Eaton halted, this second car approached, and was halted, backed and turned.

Its headlights, as it turned, swept through the woods and revealed Eaton. The man standing in the rear cried out the alarm and fired at Eaton point blank; he fired a second and third time. Eaton fled madly back into the shadow; as he did so, he heard the men crying to one another and leaping from the car and following him. He found low ground less thickly wooded, and plunged along it. It was not difficult to avoid the men in the blackness of the woods; he made a wide circuit and came back again to the road further on. He could still hear for a time the sounds of the hunt on the turf. Apparently he had not yet reached the right spot; he retreated to the woods, went further along and came back to the road, lying flat upon his face again and waiting till some other car in passing should give him light to see.

Eaton, weak and dizzy from his wounds and confused by darkness and his struggle through the woods, had no exact idea how long it had taken him to get to this place; but he knew that it could have been hardly less than two hours since he had left Harriet. The men he was following, therefore, had that much start of him, and this made him wild with impatience but did not discourage him. His own wounds, Eaton understood, made his escape practically impossible, because any one who saw him would at once challenge and detain him; and the other man was still more seriously wounded. It was not his escape that Eaton feared; it was concealment of him. The man had been taken from the car because his condition was so serious that there was no hope of hiding it; Eaton thought he must be dead. He expected to find the body concealed under dead leaves, hurriedly hidden.

The night had cleared a little; to the north, Eaton could see stars. Suddenly the road and the leafless bushes at its sides flashed out in the bright light of a motor car passing. Eaton strained forward. He had found the place; there was no doubt a car had turned off the road some time before and stopped there. The passing of many cars had so tracked the road that none of the men in the motors semed to have noticed anything of significance there; but Eaton saw plainly in the soft ground at the edge of the woods the footmarks of two men walking one behind the other. When the car had passed, he crept forward in the dark and fingered the distinct heel and toe marks in the soft soil. For a little distance he could follow them by feeling; then as they led him into the edge of the woods the ground grew harder and he could no longer follow them in that way.

It was plain to him what had occurred; two men had got out of the car here and had lifted out and carried away a third. He knelt where he could feel the last footsteps he could detect and looked around. The gray of the electric lights to the east seemed growing, spreading; against this lightness in the sky he could see plainly the branches of the trees; he recognized then that the grayness was the coming of the dawn. It would be only a few minutes before he could see plainly enough to follow the tracks. He drew aside into the deeper cover of some bushes to wait.

The wound in his shoulder no longer bled, but the pain of it twinged him through and through; his head throbbed with the hurt there; his feet were raw and bleeding where sharp roots and branches had cut through his socks and torn the flesh; his skin was hot and dry with fever, and his head swam. He followed impatiently the slow whitening of the east; as soon as he could make out the ground in front of him, he crept forward again to the tracks.

There was not yet light enough to see any distance, but Eaton, accustomed to the darkness and bending close to the ground, could discern the footmarks even on the harder soil. They led away from the road into the woods. On the rotted leaves and twigs was a dark stain; a few steps beyond there was another. The stains had sunk into the damp ground but were plainer on the leaves; Eaton picking up a leaf and fingering it, knew that they were blood. So the man was not dead when he had been lifted from the car. But he had been hurt desperately, was unable to help himself, was probably dying; if there had been any hope for him, his companions would not be carrying him in this way away from any chance of surgical attention.

Eaton followed, as the tracks led through the woods. The men had gone very slowly, carrying this heavy weight; they had been traveling, as he himself had traveled, in the dark, afraid to show a light and avoiding chance of being seen by any one on the roads. They had been uncertain of their road as he had been of his, but the general trend of their travel was toward the east, and this evidently was the direction in which they wished to go. They had stopped frequently to rest and had laid their burden down. Then suddenly he came to a place where plainly a longer halt had been made.

The ground was trampled around this spot; when the tracks went on they were changed in character. The two men were still carrying the third—a heavy man whose weight strained them and made their feet sink in deeply where the ground was soft. But now they were not careful how they carried him, but went forward merely as though bearing a dead weight. Now, too, no more stains appeared on the brown leaves where they had passed; their burden no longer bled. Eaton, realizing what this meant, felt neither exultation nor surprise. He had known that the man they carried, though evidently alive when taken from the car, was dying. But now he watched the tracks more closely even than before, looking for them to show him where the men had got rid of their burden.

It had grown easier to follow the tracks with the increase of light, but the danger that he would be seen had also grown greater. He was obliged to keep to the hollows; twice, when he ventured onto the higher ground, he saw motor cars passing at a distance, but near enough so that those in them could have seen him if they had been looking his way. Once he saw at the edge of the woods a little group of armed men. His dizziness and weakness from the loss of blood was increasing; he became confused at times and lost the tracks. He went forward slowly then, examining each clump of bushes, each heap of dead leaves, to see whether the men had hidden in them that of which he was in search; but always when he found the tracks again their character showed him that the men were still carrying their burden. The tracks seemed fresher now; in spite of his weakness he was advancing much faster than the others had been able to do in the darkness and heavily laden. As near as he could tell, the men had passed just before dawn. Suddenly he came upon the pike which ran parallel to the line of the lake, some hundred yards back from the shore.

He shrank back, throwing himself upon his face in the bushes; the men evidently had crossed this pike. Full day had come, and as Eaton peered out and up and down the road, he saw no one; this road appeared unguarded. Eaton, assured no one was in sight, leaped up and crossed the road. As he reached its further side, a boy carrying a fishpole appeared suddenly from behind some bushes. He stared at Eaton; then, terrified by Eaton's appearance, he dropped the fishpole and fled screaming up the road. Eaton stared dazedly after him for a fraction of an instant, then plunged into the cover. He found the tracks again, and followed them dizzily.

But the boy had given the alarm. Eaton heard the whirring of motors on the road and men shouting to one another; then he heard them beating through the bushes. The noise was at some distance; evidently the boy in his fright and confusion had not directed the men to the exact spot where Eaton had entered the woods or they in their excitement had failed to understand him. But the sounds were drawing nearer. Eaton, exhausted and dizzy, followed feverishly the footmarks on the ground. It could not be far now—the men could not have carried their burden much further than this. They must have hidden it somewhere near here. He would find it nearby—must find it before these others found him. But now he could see men moving among the tree trunks. He threw himself down among some bushes, burrowing into the dead leaves. The men passed him, one so close that Eaton could have thrown a twig and hit him. Eaton could not understand why the man did not see him, but he did not; the man stopped an instant studying the footmarks imprinted in the earth; evidently they had no significance for him, for he went on.

When the searchers had passed out of sight, Eaton sprang up and followed the tracks again. They were distinct here, plainly printed, and he followed easily. He could hear men all about him, out of sight but calling to one another in the woods. All at once he recoiled, throwing himself down again upon the ground. The clump of bushes hiding him ended abruptly only a few yards away; through their bare twigs, but far below him, the sunlight twinkled, mockingly, at him from the surface of water. It was the lake!

Eaton crept forward to the edge of the steep bluff, following the tracks. He peered over the edge. The tracks did not stop at the edge of the bluff; they went on down it. The steep sandy precipice was scarred where the men, still bearing their burden, had slipped and scrambled down it. The marks crossed the shingle sixty feet below; they were deeply printed in the wet sand down to the water's very edge. There they stopped.

Eaton had not expected this. He stared, worn out and with his senses in confusion, and overcome by his physical weakness. The sunlit water only seemed to mock and laugh at him—blue, rippling under the breeze and bearing no trail. It was quite plain what had occurred; the wet sand below was trampled by the feet or three or four men and cut by a boat's bow. They had taken the body away with them in the boat. To sink it somewhere weighted with heavy stones in the deep water? Or had it been carried away on that small, swift vessel Eaton had seen from Santoine's lawn? In either case, Eaton's search was hopeless now.

But it could not be so; it must not be so! Eaton's eyes searched feverishly the shore and the lake. But there was nothing in sight upon either. He crept back from the edge of the bluff, hiding beside a fallen log banked with dead leaves. What was it he had said to Harriet? "I will come back to you—as you have never known me before!" He rehearsed the words in mockery. How could he return to her now? As he moved, a fierce, hot pain from the clotted wound in his shoulder shot him through and through with agony and the silence and darkness of unconsciousness overwhelmed him.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDE

WHAT could be more charming than a happy face under a [illegible] parasol? When choosing parasols remember that the sun [illegible] way of reflecting color on one's face, so have a care that the [illegible] is becoming.

Gardening is no longer a task but a fine art when the gard[illegible] wears decorative apron and gauntlet gloves, and little sister [illegible] along the way with pail, dipper and apron to match.

Miss 1302 prefers to admire the rose after it has been cut[illegible] and little 9902 will carry a nosegay but it is a question which [illegible] the most pleasure—those who help the flowers to grow or those [illegible] pluck them afterward.

Never has hats been so lovely as they are this year. They fairly dripping with riotous colors and with every kind of flower a cultured hydrangea to the field buttercup.

No. 1347 — Ladies' Dress — Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yards 36-inch material with 1 yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1429—Misses' and Girls' Apron —Cut in sizes 8, 12 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 1¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 9600 — Ladies' Apron — Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 32-inch material with 8¾ yards binding.

Transfer Pattern No. 602—In blue only.

No. 1351 — Ladies' House Dress — Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material contrasting.

No. 9902 — Child's Dress—sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 32-inch contrasting 2 yards ruffling.

Transfer Pattern No. 622—only.

No. 1378 — Ladies' Dress—sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard inch contrasting.

Transfer Pattern No. 622—only.

No. 1302—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6⅛ yards 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, O.

ARMY OF POLAND WILL BE UNIFIED

The Polish republic has begun the unification of its armament, which, it has been found, will involve the scrapping of the bulk of the material accumulated from various sources during the past four years.

The renewed equipment will be one more step in the transformation of the Polish emergency force to a methodically organized national body.

Purchases are being made principally in France to replace that part of the old material that cannot be used for the equipment of the new army which, on a peace basis, was fixed at 250,000 men in the last budget.

The Egyptians almost live on the products of the date palm, which supplies oil, wine, sugar, matting, palings, roofs, baskets, bags, fans and a variety of other articles.

LONDON TO STAGE LOAN IN NEW

The "recipent more war stration is planned as the of the 22nd international congress to be held in the last week in Ju again" will be the motto of gress for its sessions, which the week preceding the ce versary of the outbreak World war.

Several hundred delegates resenting every civilized st world, have signified their of attending.

The "no more war" demons will be held in Hyde park being organized by a comm resenting the churches, party, league of nations asso en's co-operative guild, wo ternational league, national council and many other so

Miners Can't Get Funds

The blow dealt union fakers supreme court in the Coronado case was made even more effective when it was disclosed that the United Mine Workers will be unable to obtain immediate control of nearly $700,000 held in trust since 1917 to satisfy a judgment levied against the union in the kansas federal court.

SAY "BAYER" when you buy Aspirin

Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicy

MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Figured One Glance Would Give Mutt an Eyeful — By "BUD" FISHER

MUTT, TAKE A LOOK AT YOURSELF! A GOOD LONG LOOK.
?
NOW TAKE THIS AND USE IT!
WHAT D'YE MEAN, I SHOULD USE THE GUN?
SURELY YOU DON'T WANT TO CONTINUE LIVING WITH A MUG LIKE THAT!
OUCH!
BANG!
261

LITICS HOLD CAPITAL STAGE

ns Anxiously Await utcome of Primary attles.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN

interest Not so in nation's cauldron ing as yet, ciably, and s passed it Thirty- very seat in atives are which the the polls in s and 400- successors and each s and po- are deeply

fict in the will be l or disap- administra- ment, and Washington attention to ce in any

ntests dur- served to shingtonians was in In- tor Albert Republican for Harry S. in Pennsylva- Gifford Pinchot came Governatorial Attorney General candidate. Pinchot, be Progressives Roosevelt was the the embattled hosts Thermometers that temperature a decided jump from Indiana and another when was heard from after

involved in to retain their Lodge of Republican leader of and chairman of the foreign relations; Mc- North Dakota, chairman finance which tariff-making LaFollette of Wisconsin, of the senate, of California, once for vice presi- the party candidate presidential honors. senators facing con- Culberson of Texas, one of the senate; Hitch- Nebraska, Pomerene of Ohio, of Mississippi, all rec- party leaders. Reed of the fight he is making great probably arouses more than any of the Demo-

sponsored for the Demo- nation by Breckenridge the assistant secretary of for the Wilson administra-

AD BUILDING OGRESS SEEN

Exert Every Effort to e Present Season Big

progress being made in work, the states are ex- effort to make the pres- a big one for road con- according to the bureau roads, United States de- of agriculture. In Febru- was allotted, and in e same jumped to $12,- plans for 255 projects proved by the bureau, the largest number in the his- and indications the number for May will be in the past the peak 9,000 approved came during the earlier occur- year shows that the making good their promis- much work under con- is possible to take advant- low prices and relieve the situation. A consid- of the projects for plans are approved under construction dur- and add greatly to this large construction

the number of com- on which final pay- made passed the mark, reaching 11,017 miles. interesting to watch the this period during the

Hatch in Eggshells

of eggshells containing being sought by the New The original contents are drawn out, the substituted and the holes

U. S. Explorers Busy

American expeditions are ing for the exploration of of Brazil.

Make Rich Red Blood

Make your worn-out ex- ed nerves and increase Strength and endurance

Iron, metallic iron which more organic iron— like the iron in iron in spinach. one dose of Nuxated approximately equiv- content) to eating spinach, one quart of dozen apples. It bred instead of eat- bred from is partial- for almost immedi- ation by the blood, just as it comes g acids on small

annually are using and not injure the teeth A few doses will your blood. Your by the manufactur- satisfactory results. Always insist on iron—Nuxated Iron. S. P. on every tablet.

NUXATED IRON Blood, Strength and Endurance

Regains Speech in Airplane

William Rosendorf and father and Pilot Allen

William Rosendorf, son of William Rosendorf, Sr., wealthy Washington (D. C.), resident, had been a mute for years, but regained slightly his power of speech while making an airplane flight over Atlantic City, N. J., with Pilot Allen. At a height of 5,000 feet he was heard to say "airplane." He can hear perfectly, but lost his power of speech through illness.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

OHIO

SANDUSKY—All indications are for a big fruit crop, reports to the office of the farm agent here show. Damage by late frosts appear to have been overestimated.

CLEVELAND — The Women's "Thompson for Governor" committee of Cuyahoga county has been organized.

COLUMBUS —State Director of Agriculture Taber has placed a quarantine against corn, broom corn, sorghum and sudan grass from parts of seven counties bordering on Lake Erie in which the European corn borer has appeared.

COLUMBUS —Establishment of a central radio broadcasting station through which sermons of leading ministers of the state may be transmitted to receiving sets installed in remote country districts was recommended here as one way of averting the threatened collapse of rural church system.

YOUNGSTOWN —Mayor George Oles has announced his withdrawal as a candidate for independent nomination for governor of Ohio, giving as reason that "Youngstown needed him more."

COLUMBUS —State tax levies as certified by State Auditor Tracy to the various county auditors for collection next year totals 4.175 mills and includes five-tenths of a mill to retire soldiers' bonus bonds and pay interest on them.

NAPOLEON—Fruit growers report that they expect to harvest a bumper cherry crop this year.

YOUNGSTOWN — The United States is not a nation of machines, but a nation of men, women and children for whose happiness the industrial system exists, Secretary Hoover told Ohio manufacturers at a banquet here.

WOOSTER —The chestnut blight disease has made its appearance at the experiment station here and other plantings in northeastern Ohio.

CURTICE —A cloudburst, tornado and hail storm struck territory centering in this town, transforming fields into lakes while the wind twisted off fruit trees, riddled corn into shreds and cut down wheat and oats.

LORAIN — Sale of 232 houses at auction here May 23 has been approved by the U. S. Shipping board, a telegram recently received by the local agent here, says.

BUCYRUS —This city welcomed the state encampment of the G. A. R. and its allied organizations here this week. Ten thousand visitors are estimated.

COLUMBUS —Ohio State university goes under the four quarter plan June 19 and will now operate 12 months of each year instead of nine months and a few weeks.

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR —A live bear lured to captivity by bread and honey is the prize of Emanuel Sodt of Ann Arbor water department.

TRAVERSE CITY — City Attorney Gilbert has publicly apologized to the two girls whom he ordered off the streets recently because they appeared in knickerbockers.

KALAMAZOO —Robert H. Everard, millionarie's son and friend of John Duvall Dodge, of Detroit, began his 30-day sentence in the county jail for his part in the wild party staged at his father's home.

LANSING —State public utilities commission plans to issue an order compelling all railroads to show cause why they should not be directed to lower interstate rates to the level fixed for interstate rates.

LANSING —Constitutionality of the state chiropractic registration law is upheld in an opinion returned by the Michigan supreme court.

MONROE —The old Seventh Michigan Volunteer infantry held its 36th annual reunion here this week.

ANN ARBOR — Dissatisfaction with the eighteenth amendment and the state prohibition law was expressed by members of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical association at their meeting here.

LANSING —The proletariat wing of the Detroit House of Masses is given full control of that institution and the Socialist party of the United States is dispossessed of any claim to the building, grounds or contents, under a decision handed down by the state supreme court.

KALAMAZOO —Mrs. Cora Mae Fleming is the first woman ever to run for the legislature in this county. She has announced her candidacy.

INDIANA

HAMMOND—Joe Fox of this town was too busy to go to Chicago and have the croix de guerre pinned on his chest by a French general. He is a waiter who served in the second division in France.

LOGANSPORT — Officers were elected by the state organization of Sons and Daughters of Liberty at the annual state meeting here.

GREENCASTLE — George Edgar Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York city, made the commencement address for DePauw university. The senior class numbering 152 was the largest ever graduated.

VINCENNES—First wheat of the season in this part of the state was cut last week in Knox county. This was the earliest in 31 years.

KENTLAND — Stockmen from nearly every state and from several Canadian provinces gathered at Governor McCray's stock farm near here to attend the 13th annual sale of Hereford cattle.

RICHMOND—A gift of $50,000 to the endowment fund of Earlham college by Mrs. L. C. Boyd of Indianapolis and her two children was announced here.

SHELBYVILLE—Six horses were required to move a large granite boulder on the Poland farm, north of here, which will be placed at a spot on the Michigan road to designate the place where the first railroad west of the Allegheny mountains was started.

EVANSVILLE — Annual state convention of the Indiana Sunday School association was held here this week.

PENNSYLVANIA

LANCASTER—John A. McSparran, Democratic candidate for governor, formally opened his campaign in this city.

PITTSBURGH — Former Representative Bruce F. Sterling, of Uniontown, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election as chairman of the Democratic state committee.

SOMERSET — Judge Berkey in common pleas court decided that striking miners had not violated the injunction granted to the Quemahoning Coal company by congregating in the vicinity of the company's mines.

PITTSBURGH—Twenty thousand Odd Fellows and ladies of the Rebekah assembly paraded here during the state convention of the order.

HAZELTON—Members of miners' general scale committee unanimously voted rejection of the arbitration order as submitted by the operators of the hard coal field.

MILFORD—Gifford Pinchot, Republican nominee for governor, made public an open letter to the state committee suggesting General Asher Miner as state chairman to succeed Senator Crow.

GETTYSBURG—On the historic battlefield here, veterans of General Barlow's command which held the right of the Union line at the opening of the battle, unveiled a bronze statue of their old commander.

HARRISBURG — For the first time in almost two years, an acute shortage of labor in some kinds of work exists in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG — Representatives of 16 farm bureaus formed the Pennsylvania State Federation of Farm Bureaus on a paid basis at an all day conference.

PITTSBURGH — Damage caused by fire after an explosion swept the plant of the Young Tar Paper Co. here was estimated at $175,000.

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 126 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kan., manufactures a remedy for asthma and hay fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1.25 bottle by mail to any one who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.

Risks Life for Dog

When the building in which Mrs. Theresa Robertson of Fort Smith, Ark., lived caught fire her pet dog fled to the roof. Miss Robertson followed to save the dog. Firemen took both down a ladder.

Hungry Peers Must Pay

Business in the refreshment department of the House of Lords has fallen off because many peers have retrenched their eating. A blanket assessment is to be spread on all members.

ACTION ON SHIP BILL IS SEEN

Administration Forcing Opponents Into Line on Measure.

Republican legislative leaders took steps last week to speed up ship subsidy legislation.

Prodded by President Harding, they reached a tentative understanding among themselves on a program which, if carried out, will assure its passage during the present session of congress. There were indications that Majority Leader Mondell, Speaker Gillette and other house leaders who have vigoruusly opposed the subsidy bill heretofore, will be overridden and forced into line for the administration measure.

Senate and house Republicans alike have been stung by the President's criticism. The White House lash has been felt. Whereas 10 days ago there was no prospect whatever that the subsidy bill would pass before adjournment, there were distinct evidences Thursday of a desire to comply with the executive demand despite its unpopularity with representatives from agricultural sections of the Middle West.

To Follow Tariff.

Here is the situation:

Senate leaders have decided informally to let the subsidy bill follow the tariff. In conference with members of the Republican steering committee of the house, Senators Curtis, Lodge, Jones and others have told the latter they will "go along" on the subsidy if the house passes it and gets it over to the senate in time for consideration there. The senate leaders believe it will be possible to get the measure through the upper house without prolonged debate. They are conferring with Democratic leaders with this end in view.

In the house Republican members of the ways and means and merchant marine committees continued their executive sessions on the bill. Efforts are being made to obviate a conflict between the two committees over the tax provisions of the measure. The ways and means committee, which has exclusive jurisdiction over revenue matters, has been asked to yield to the merchant marine committee in the interest of expedition. Should it decline to do so, the merchant marine committee members declare they will report the bill anyway, and "take their chance with the house." A contest between the two committees over jurisdiction might involve weeks of delay. An amicable agreement would make it possible to bring the measure to early action. The merchant marine committee plans to report it to the house not later than June 20.

View of Opponents.

Majority Leader Mondell and Speaker Gillette, two of its chief opponents, have contended all along it would be fatal to Republican success in the coming campaign to attempt to enact the measure during the present session of congress.

They based this contention on opposition to any subsidy legislation in the Middle West. Recently, however, some of the arm leaders have shown a disposition to "come around." President Harding's threat to compel congress to assume responsibility for the potential loss of $1,000,000,000 in the sale value of the ships has been especially effective in this connection.

65 ENTRIES IN OHIO PRIMARY

Thirteen Are Running for Governor, Including A. P. Sandles, Blade Writer.

The largest list of candidates for nomination to state offices in the history of Ohio will be voted on at the primary elections Aug. 8.

June 9 was the last day for candidates to file petitions and a check showed that 65 candidates had weighed in for the primary. Of this number 36 were Republicans and 29 were Democrats. Thirteen are in the gubernatorial race, including nine Republicans and four Democrats, establishing a record race for that office.

The previous high total number of candidates to enter a primary election in Ohio was 49.

The large number of candidates undoubtedly will bring about one of the hardest fought primary campaigns ever witnessed in Ohio, in the opinion of politicians, who are reluctant in forecasting the outcome of various battles.

Two Democrats who were defeated in 1916 for offices which they seek again filed. John J. Lentz of Columbus, president of the American Insurance union and former congressman, will oppose United States Senator Pomerene for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Pomerene defeated Lentz six years ago. Lentz is an ardent dry. A. P. Sandles of Ottawa, defeated by former Governor Cox for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1916, will try again.

The filing of J. H. Newman of Columbus, former state librarian for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state brought the number of candidates for this office to seven, four Republican and three Democrats.

Stanley McCall, Portsmouth municipal court judge and former assistant attorney general, filed for the Democratic nomination for attorney general.

Harlan F. Burket of Findlay, Republican, who filed for the supreme court, withdrew his petition.

Tide Traps Thief

William Chant, convicted English thief, broke away from his guards on the way to prison. He tried to escape on the Humber shore, but was turned back by the tide and had to surrender.

She Has Metal Diet

A woman who died in Davenport, Ia., following an operation for appendicitis had previously swallowed three pennies, a small spoon and several buttons.

Swords Into Shears

A British firm which manufactured 2,000,000 swords and bayonets during the war has turned its immense plant to making garden pruning shears.

The Latest Markets

Uncertainty of price movement and lessening volume of trading, which featured the stock market during most of last week, ended Friday when in a flurry of selling, prices in many issues broke downward with more speed and decision than they had shown for some days. For the first time in many days, the week saw trading for a full session fall under the one million share mark, despite the fact that money was ruling easier.

Friday's decline was looked upon as the abandonment by pools and syndicates of their efforts to force prices higher. Smaller volume of trade was taken as an indication that the public buying of previous weeks was no longer aiding the bulls, whose efforts during the week had been switched from the standard issues to the more obscure "specialties."

Lack of decision on the part of traders may have been the direct result of the news development of the week, for in the news there was little from which investors could glean guidance as to future national or international industrial changes. Of the many important factors hanging over the market, none reached a more definite stage than it presented a week ago.

Pig iron production has increased to record proportions, and car loadings for the last fortnight indicate rather extraordinary increases in traffic. In the last week of May car loadings were 100,000 more than the weekly average in January and February, before the start of the coal strike.

Forecasts of railroad wage reductions have caused no change in market prices for these shares. The threat of a railroad strike is not taken seriously.

Higher prices for steel and iron products are beginning to appear. Anxiety of consumers to obtain materials before the coal situation becomes acute is causing them to accept these advanced quotations unhesitatingly. The Hoover price fixing unquestionably means higher coal, and higher coal in turn means higher steel quotations.

Talk of prosperity has little effect on stocks now. There was such a continued effort in the early part of the year to advance prices on forecasts of prosperity, and this effort was in the main so successful, that many now feel that the enhancement of security prices has about discounted the present industrial comeback.

The definite announcement that the allies would not at this time make a large loan to Germany has had little effect on the world's security markets probably because the public cannot so quickly decide what the effect will be. The Mexican financial muddle is no nearer a settlement than before. Drastic declines in Mexican bonds show that holders are apprehensive, but their trend would quickly change on any favorable news.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.23; July, $1.17. Corn, cash, 66½c. Oats, cash, 42c. Barley, cash, 67c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 94c. Clover seed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $11.25. Alsike, cash, $11.75; Aug., $12.00. Timothy seed, cash, $3.00; Sept., $3.30; Oct. $3.20.

Chicago — Wheat, July, $1.14¾; Sept., $1.14⅜. Corn, July, 62¼c; Sept., 65⅜c. Oats, July, 36⅜c; Sept., 38½c. Rye, July, 91c; Sept., 88c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 39c; solid pact, 38c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20@21c; Michigan, 1-lb., 22c; brick, 20@21c. longhorn, 23@24c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 22c; lean, 32; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 26½c. 11 to 12-lbs., 23½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 20c. Lard—13c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 18c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 15@16c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 23@25c; broilers, 30@32c; old roosters, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 42@42½c; prints, 43@43½c; extra firsts, 41@41½c; firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 33@33c; packing stock, 16@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 23½c; western firsts, new cases, 22½c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese — York state, 22½@23c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry — Live, heavy fowls, 22@23c; roosters, 15@16c; broilers, 25@40c; spring ducks, 28@30c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $3.00@3.25 per 150-pound sack; Florida, new stock, $7.75@8.00 a barrel; Maine, $2.80 per 150-pound sack.

Chicago—Butter, higher; creamery extras, 35½@35¾c; firsts, 30@34½c; seconds, 26@29c; standards, 35½c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 49,277 cases; firsts, 22@22½c; ordinary firsts, 20@20½c; miscellaneous, 21½@22c; storage packed extras, 24½c; storage packed firsts, 23½c. Potatoes slightly stronger; receipts 101 cars; total United States shipments, 1,116; Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs No. 1, $3.50@3.75 cwt.; Spaulding Rose No. 1, $3.00@3.20 cwt.; Texas sacked Irish Cobblers No. 1, $3.50@3.60 cwt.; South Carolina slat bbls., Irish Cobblers No. 1, $6.75@7.00; North Carolina Irish Cobblers No. 1, $6.55.

New York — Butter strong; receipts 9,785. Eggs irregular; receipts 26,688; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, uncandled, 39@40c. Cheese irregular; receipts 5,985. Live Poultry firm; broilers, 30@47c; fowls, 26@27c; dressed poultry firm; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs, receipts 5,000; heavies, $9.50@10.50; yorkers, $10.90@11.00; Pigs, $11.00; cattle steady, $9.25; calves, 10.00@11.00; Spring lambs, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts 1,000; higher; steers, $9.10@9.50; heifers, $8.00@8.40; cows, $5.75@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 6,000; steady; heavies, $11.00; heavy yorkers, light yorkers, $11.25@11.35; pigs, $11.00@11.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,500; lower; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts 2,200; lower; top $11.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; heavy to shade lower; bulls, 25c lower; shipping steers, $8.25@9.35; a few $9.50; butchers, $7.75@8.75; yearlings, $8.75@9.50; few, $9.75; heifers, $5.75@8.00; cows, $2.00@6.50; bulls, $3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@6.75; fresh cows and Springers, $45@130. Calves—Receipts, 2,900; 50c lower; $5.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; 20 cents lower; heavy mixed yorkers, light do. and pigs, $11.10; roughs, $9.00; stags, $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; yearlings, 50c lower; lambs, $10.00@15.00; yearlings, $5.00@12.00; wethers, $5.00@5.50; ewes, 2.00@6.00; mixed sheep, $6.50@7.00.

East St. Louis—(U.S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle — Receipts 8,000; steers about 10@15c lower; $9.00 paid for 1,280 pounders; bulk unsold; bidding lower on beef cows and light yearlings; bulls tending lower; canner cows 25c lower; bulk $2.75@3.00; veal calves, 50c@$1.00 lower; top calves, $10.75; bulk, $10.50; stockers, $6.25@7.00. Hogs—Receipts 14,500; market 15@20c lower; top early, $10.60; bulk, 160 to 240 lb. butchers, $10.50@10.55; light lights, $10.30@10.50; pigs, $9.50@10.25; packer sows mostly $8.90. Sheep—Receipts, 6,500; early sales fully 25c lower; spots, 50c off; choice Kentucky Spring lambs, $14.00; bulls, natives, $13.00@13.50; aged sheep steady; light ewes mostly $6.00; heavies, , $5.30.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Receipts 24,000; slow; best steers uneven; mostly weak to 15c lower; few strictly choice kind about steady; top, $9.50; weight, 1,446 pounds; bulk beef steers, $8.25@9.00; she stock weak to 25c lower; in between grades off most; bulls and stockers steady to weak; veal calves 25@50c lower; quality considered; bulk butcher cows and heifers, $5.30@5.35; bulk ,bologna bulls, $4.00@4.60; bulk vealers early to packers, $10.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 56,000; market active; light and light butchers, 10@15c lower; others, 15@20c lower; top, $10.70; bulk, $10.10@10.65; pigs, steady; mostly $9.75@10.50; heavy weight, $10.30@10.50; medium, $10.45@10.65;; light, $10.60@10.70; light light, $10.40@10.70; packing sows, smooth, $9.15@9.65; packing sows, rough, $8.75@9.75; killing pigs, $9.50@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; desirable dry fed lambs steady; top, $12.50; other killing classes, aged lambs and sheep steady and lower; Spring lambs, 25@50c lower; top Springs, $14.25 early; desirable killers, mostly $14.00 with culls largely $7.50@8.00; stock ewes active with young native upward from $7.50; yearling ewes to $9.00.

Canker Worm Strips Fruit Trees in Ohio

Anyone traveling through Fulton county, Ohio, about June, during the last three years has seen many orchards with the trees nearly stripped bare of leaves. Any fruit tree which has had its leaves devoured for several years in succession will be greatly weakened if not entirely killed. The insect which has caused this injury to our orchards is known as the canker worm. Some people call it the measuring worm.

It takes a number of years to produce a bearing orchard and it seems like poor business after an orchard has been grown and the trees are old enough to produce to allow them to be weakened and killed by an insect which could easily be destroyed by thorough spraying.

The canker worm has caused hundreds of dollars of damage to the orchards in Fulton county and it undoubtedly will appear again within about a month to take its toll from the orchards in 1922. And it would be well for those who had orchards damaged last year to be prepared to fight this pest as soon as it appears. The spray recommended by the Ohio experiment station is arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds of the powder or four pounds of the paste to 50 gallons of water or lime sulphur solution. If the worms are quite large before the spray is used it is well to make it stronger by using about two and a half pounds of the powder or five pounds of the paste, to 50 gallons of water or lime sulphur solution.

Woman Juror Has Pity

Though she was a member of the jury which convicted George H. Robinson of murder, Mrs. Lewis Buskin of London is now attempting to secure a reprieve for the condemned man.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Men over 17. Railway mail clerks. $135-$195 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

$210 monthly, expenses, free auto to agents selling our poultry and stock remedies; fast summer sellers. Sunflower Poultry Farm, B6, Parsons, Kan.

SALESMEN

Easy to sell Groceries, Paints, Automobile Oils, Roofing, Stock Food to consumers from samples. No capital or experience necessary. Steady, profitable work. Commissions advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed, 50 years in business. Write for full particulars. Loverin & Browne Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1776 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. P, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

MICHIGAN FARMS FOR SALE

LAND OPPORTUNITY

$10 to $50 starts you on 20, 40 or 80 acres near thriving city in lower Michigan. Balance on long time. Investigate. Write today for FREE booklet giving full information. Swigart Land Co., L-1245 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Several Michigan improved farms near Toledo, special bargains. Jerome Probst, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Good Home Farm, Only $800, Furniture, Horse, Growing Crops. Potatoes, beans, oats, etc., tools, vehicles, full implements thrown in if taken now; close R. R. town, 4 miles city; 10 acres rich truck tillage, wood, 60 apple trees; comfortable cottage, barn, poultry house, etc. To settle affairs all $800, part cash. See details page 55. Illus. Catalog 1,200 Bargain FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau st., New York City.

CAN IDENTIFY CATTLE EASIER

Nose Prints Will Take Place of Unsatisfactory Branding Methods.

Bertillion expertry in the pure-bred cattle industry, an innovation in the identification of the animals by "nose prints," is the latest subject cattle men will have to learn with the spreading of the practice among live stock men.

Experimented with last October at the university farm in St. Paul by W. E. Peterson, superintendent of official testing in Minnesota, at the suggestion of O. H. Baker of the American Jersey Cattle club, the new identification system has acted as a substitute for the unsatisfactory branding methods in use for years past.

More than 2,000 prints have been taken and are on file and no two have been found alike. When the suggestion had reached the ears of many of the leading cattle breeders, it was regarded as a humorous bit of "air talk," but like the days subsequent to the developing of the Bertillion system and its acceptance by the world generally, the past few months has proved the efficiency of the new identification system.

The procedure in making the nose prints is simple. The cow's head is taken under the left arm, its nose wiped and ink applied thereon with a soaked stamping pad. A small board to which mimeograph paper has been attached takes the imprint. The lower edge of the paper is started at the base of the cow's upper lip and with slight, even pressure, rolled upward. The resultant nose print is a permanent record, as noses do not change with time.

According to Mr. Peterson, positive identification of animals is necessary for several reasons. Substitution of two scrub cows would have little significance, he said, but if a pure bred cow should be replaced by a mediocre one, the substitution might mean thousands of dollars. Again, if a fresh cow of similar appearance were to replace a cow on official test, a serious fraud would be perpetrated.

Many insurance concerns have solicited information about it. Superintendent Peterson stated. Under the present arrangement, the live stock owners may insure eight or 10 animals and in many cases with the death of any one animal, insurance is collected, regardless of whether or not the insured cattle was the dead one, according to Mr. Peterson. With nose prints, the companies will have positive proof.

"Substitution is also possible in tuberculosis testing," the testing superintendent continued. "In a case where a valuable animals reacts to the test and is condemned, ear tags may be swapped and another animal of less value may be killed while the reactor is saved to spread the disease to other animals."

Awaits World's End

Excited by prophesies that the end of the world is near, a tribe of Indians in Mexico is making daily sacrifices.

Tips for Farmers

One wise philosopher says: "The most important thing for a farmer to remember is his wife's birthday.

Seven thousand women have voted that the farmer makes the best husband. Another woman has written that "when you marry a farmer your husband is your own." There may be more truth in either of these assertions than a town man would care to absorb.

Calling the horse doctor may save the cow's life.

During the past few years special attention has been given to the selection and breeding of Shorthorns that are not only producing a beef steer every year but will also make a big contribution to the family's income through the milk pail.

Few, if any successful farmers plant in the moon.

Don't feed hay in which there is clover in large quantities. Clover brings on heaves and heaves is as bad for a horse as asthma and hay fever are for human beings.

Turpentine is the vermifuge that is usually administered to calves. The dose is from two to four drams given in a milk or a raw linseed oil emulsion. (One teaspoonful equals one fluid dram.)

Give some attention to the wife's workshop. The window glass area of a kitchen ought to be at least a fifth of its floor space.

Of the 71,000 pure-bred cows in Ohio 38,000 are Holsteins and 24,000 are Jerseys. So says the census bureau.

Wheat does not turn to cheat nor cheat to wheat. Men who ought to know are as positive about this as they are that the moon is not made of green cheese.

Fresh corn treated with strychnine and dropped into the runways is believed to be the most effective poison for moles. There are mole traps that can be set in the runways. It is always well to remember that two or three moles can create the impression that there are a dozen or two at work.

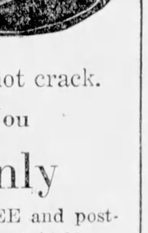
To Seize Weevil Cotton

The Mexican government has issued a decree which permits the confiscation of cotton infected with boll weevil.

Child-birth

Valuable Illustrated Book Sent Free.

How thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book, "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and child-birth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-35, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.



"Ideal" Shopping Bag

Just "The Bag" You've Been Looking for

The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

Size 14 inches wide by 11½ inches deep. Keeps its shape—Will not crack.

We Want You to Have One of These Bags—It Will Please You

Special Offer for a Short Time Only

We will send every woman reader one of our "Ideal Shopping Bags" FREE and postpaid for 3 yearly subscriptions to The Toledo Weekly Blade at 60c each, a total of $1.80.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

HARDING LAUDS WASHINGTON IN PRINCETON TALK

Extolls First President's Genius and Brilliancy in Address at Dedication of Monument in N. Y.

The brilliancy of General Washington's genius in action and the devotion of his followers of the continental army under great privations were extolled by President Harding Friday in an address at the dedication of the battle monument at Princeton. The memorial was fitting to the heroes and heroism of that day, he declared, adding that "we bring and lay at its foot the laurel wreaths which gratitude and patriotic sentiment will always dedicate to those who have borne the burden and heat of conflict."

The President spoke in part as follows: "My Fellow Americans—we have come here to say the formal words of dedication and consecration in the form of granite and marble. But we stand to say those words in the presence of another monument which is the true memorial to the events we celebrate. The real monument to the achievement of Washington's patriot army in the Trenton-Princeton campaign is not in workings of bronze or carvings of stone. It rears itself in the institutions of liberty and representative government, now big in the vision of all mankind.

"In the presence of such a monument we can do no better than consecrate ourselves to the cause in which at this place the soul of genius and the spirit of sacrifice shone forth with steadfast radiance. On no other battle ground, in presence of no other memorial of heroism, could we find more assuring illumination for our hopes, our anticipations, our confidence.

"Here the genius of General Washington reached the height of its brilliancy in action. Here his followers wrote their highest testimony of valor. Here liberty seeking devotion struggled through privation and unbelievable exertion to gain the heights. The crimsoned prints of numbed and bleeding feet marked the route a pathway to eternal glory. Thither they trudged through storm and torrent; but from here, in the hour of victory, went out winged messengers to let all men know that liberty was safe in the keeping of her sons.

"Years afterward Lord Cornwallis and the members of his staff were given a dinner by Gen. Washington, following the surrender at Yorktown. The compliments of the occasion were exchanged in a manner so gracious and amiable that, as we read of it now, it is difficult to realize all their significance. Among the rest, Lord Cornwallis made a speech in which he paid his compliments to the military genius of Washington. Comparing the Yorktown campaign with the Trenton-Princeton operation, he declared, turning to General Washington and bowing profoundly, that 'when history shall have made up its verdict, the fairest laurels will be gathered for your excellency, not from the shores of the Chesapeake, but from the banks of the Delaware.' Cornwallis regarded the Trenton-Princeton campaign as the crowning glory of the Washington military career, and we do not need to be reminded of the verdict of Frederick the Great, who ranked the Princeton-Trenton campaign as the most brilliant of which he had knowledge.

"The climax of that desperate adventure came on the battlefield of Princeton. Trenton had been an almost complete surprise, an easy victory. Princeton was a desperately contested engagement, whose immediate result included not only an enheartening of the patriot cause, but a profound discouragement to those on the other side of the Atlantic, who were responsible for the continuation of the war.

"So you have erected here at Princeton a fitting memorial to the heroes and heroism of that day. We bring and lay at its foot the laurel wreaths which gratitude and patriotic sentiment will always dedicate to those who have borne the heat and burden of the conflict. Let us believe that their example in all of the future may be, as thus far it has been, a glorious inspiration to our country."

LEGION WILL HONOR GALBRAITH MEMORY

The American flag will be at half mast July 9 on every American legion clubhouse in memory of Colonel Fred W. Galbraith, who died on that date one year ago, says a notice which has been sent out to every American legion post in the country by Lemanuel Bolles, national adjutant at the legion upon suggestion of the members of Robert E. Bentley post, of Cincinnati, of which Colonel Galbraith was a member.

600 Offer Dog a Home

More than 600 offers of a home have been made for Peggy, the dog whose master, George Daken, committed suicide because he was separated from him by quarantine regulations on his arrival in England from India.

FREE FROM DREAD OF PILES NOW

Resident of Toledo, Ohio, Says He Was Entirely Cured By Simple Home Treatment.

After suffering from Piles many years, Mr. W. B. Moorhead, Toledo, Ohio, was restored to health by the remarkable discovery of W. R. Darlington, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Moorhead writes:

"I received your ten days' trial Pile Remedy and took it according to directions. It certainly did the work satisfactorily and now I feel entirely cured."

Thousands of others have had equal success with this wonderful treatment. So confident is Mr. Darlington that his treatment will cure any case of Piles—chronic or acute—no matter how long standing—that a big $2.00 treatment will be sent absolutely Free on request. Simply write Mr. Darlington, 441 Kuro Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free treatment will be mailed by return parcel post under plain wrapper. Costs nothing if it does not cure. Write today, giving age, description of case and how long afflicted.

Home From Genoa

—AND WHEN I ASKED THEM FOR A LOAN OF A TRILLION DOLLARS THEY INSULTED ME BY ASKING FOR SECURITY!
MOSCOW GOVERNMENT
IT'S A PLOT AGAINST THE TOILING MASSES!
LENINE
BOLSHEVIK DELEGATION AT THE GENOA CONFERENCE

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

HOOVER LAUDS BUSINESS MEN

Says Energy and Industry Carried U. S. Through Economic Crisis.

"Recuperation after the national economic crisis is the result of the application of energy, ability and industry by the American business man," declared Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of Dayton, O.

"The recovery of the nation from the variety of wounds, which it suffered during the last seven years, is the greatest testimonial possible to the courage and ability of the American people," he said.

"With the coming year bringing more normal conditions there are many economic problems with which the nation must deal. Among these problems which have been brought to the fore during the last seven years are the railroads, coal question, tariff, readjustment of taxation, perfection of the national budget system, reorganization of the federal government departments, the reduction of war employes and assistance to foreign trade.

"The solution of these problems lays in the determination of fact. It is hoped that the department of commerce is being developed into a fact finding body for business men, whose principal duty will be to investigate and publish essential facts which will aid the government in progressing toward a proper ending.

"The American nation is not one of machines, buildings, factories and railroads, but a nation of men, women and children. Industry and commerce are the implements for their comfort. It is the duty of business men to perfect these industries to increase the standard of living.

"The men who build these machines of industry do not do so for mercenary purposes, but to add to the comfort of the American people for that is truly American service."

GERMANS GIVE ALLIES COAL

Thousands of Tons Are Being Delivered to European Powers.

Three railway trucks loaded with reparation coal cross the German frontiers every minute in compliance with the Versailles treaty, says the Berlin Mittagszeitung.

Since the Spa convention one train consisting of 80 trucks, each carrying 10 tons of coal, rolls into France every 24 minutes, which means that 800 tons of coal are being delivered every half hour.

It is estimated that about 87 kilograms per head of German coal are being delivered to non-Germans, if the whole population of Europe is 441,000,000 people, babies included.

The total of coal delivered up to March, 1922, amounts to some 82 billion tons Ruhr coal from the Rhinelands and one and a half billion tons Uppersilesian coal for Italy. About 42,000 trains of 80 trucks carrying 10 tons of coal each were required for these purposes.

If you would line up these trains one after another they would cover a distance of 2,100 kilometers, which is three times the distance between New York and Hamburg, or just enough to connect Berlin with Honolulu. If you would try to place them between Berlin and Paris, which is a distance of some 1,000 kilometers, it would rquire something like a 19-railed "station," if such things existed at all.

"CHECKOFF" DEMAND ACCEPTED AT MINE

Announcement was made Wednesday by district officials of the United Mine Workers that the Sunday Creek Coal Co. will accept the "checkoff" demanded by the union for pumpers, several weeks ago. The pumpers of this company, who quit work when the "checkoff" was refused, will return to work, immediately, and a number of other men will be sent to the mines to clean them up. Other companies are expected to take similar action.

Disabled Veterans to Meet in Frisco

A monster military parade, with the thousands of disabled and wounded American heroes of the great war participating, and each delegation from the respective states in the Union led by its "greatest hero," officially designated by the governors, will be the initial public event of the second national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to take place in San Francisco June 26 to 30. From all parts of the United States more than 20,000 disabled vets will come to be the city's guests of honor during the last week in June. Numerous committees, which have been at work for several weeks past, will be prepared to extend to them a royal welcome and an appropriate reception.

"The Living Hall of Fame," with the "greatest hero" from every state participating, has created widespread interest. Over one-half the states have officially designated their "greatest hero," and the remaining states are expected to do so during the coming two weeks. Army and navy officers, diplomats and representatives, from practically every nation in the world, will be present at the convention.

URGES UNIONS TO INCORPORATE

Untermeyer Avers Supreme Court Decision Brings Individual Cover.

Samuel Untermeyer, New York attorney, in commenting on the supreme court decision in the Coronado coal case that labor unions are liable for strike damages and can be sued, advised all labor organizations to incorporate.

"The decision of the supreme court in the Coronado case is merely an extension of the precedent established in the Danbury Hatters' case," Untermeyer said. "It was logically and reasonably certain that the decision would be extended to unincorporated labor unions.

"If the workers understand their own best interest and are well advised, the decision should lead to the involuntary incorporation of all labor unions, thus shielding the individual persons from personal liability except where they have taken an active part in acts resulting in the restraint of interstate commerce.

"I have never been able to understand the intense hostility of organized labor to incorporation.

"Its terrors are purely imaginary whilst there are substantial safeguards against individual liability and many other advantages attached to incorporation.

"As a lifelong champion of organized labor, I cannot too often insist that the proper governmental regulation of unions that would be limited to the elimination of abuses which applies only to a minority of unions would greatly strengthen the legitimate ones."

DAUGHERTY VALUES OFFICE AT MILLION

Attorney General Daugherty called on President Harding recently about a matter of official detail and was asked when he came out for his view upon various reports that he would resign office.

"You can say," he told newspaper men, "that there never was a time when I would have given 30 cents to get the office of attorney general, but that I wouldn't take a million dollars for it now."

STATION WILL SHOW POULTRY EQUIPMENT

Practical equipment and devices, including improved wall nests, mash feeders, watering devices, catching crates, trap nests and wind baffles, will be displayed for the inspection of visitors at the poultry field days, Ohio experiment station, June 20-22.

Much of this equipment has been devised or improved by D. C. Kennard, associate in animal industry in charge of poultry, who says the good equipment is needed and that progressive poultry keepers realize that the best not only saves time and labor but adds to the pleasure and profit of the poultry business.

MEXICO POLITICS POT IS BOILING

Newspaper Taking Straw Vote Finds Editor a Presidential Bee.

Although the next presidential election is more than two years distant, there have been various indications during the past few weeks that the political pot in Mexico is commencing to boil.

President Obregon has been called upon frequently to give official assurance that full guarantees will be given voters and, speaking with direct reference to the congressional elections to be held next August, the chief executive has stated repeatedly that an earnest attempt will be made to permit the voters of Mexico to express their sentiments without fear or hindrance.

The newspaper El Universal is conducting a contest to discover its readers' choices for president and, says its statements, a lively interest is being displayed. President Obregon described the contest as "one of the best jokes of the season" and in other official quarters there is the direct charge that Editor Palavincini of El Universal is taking this means to enhance his own chances to gain the presidential seat.

The first computation of votes as announced by El Universal gave Adolfo de la Huerta, present secretary of the treasury and former provincial president, first choice. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former minister of communications and public works, was next and Editor Palavincini was third. These three men were closely grouped in the voting. Among the scores who appeared as possible candidates were General Salvador Alvarado, Francisco Leon de la Barra, Felix Diaz, Vito Alessio Robles, editor of El Democrata; Rafael Alducin, editor of Excelsior; Ignacio Bonillas, Francisco Murguia, Foreign Relations Secretary Pani, Francisco Villa and Monsignor Orozco y Jimenez, Archbishop of Guadalajara.

"GHOST" CITY ACTIVE AGAIN

Old Hickory, Which Cost U. S. $87,000,000, to Be Permanent.

Nashville's industrial suburb, Old Hickory, Tenn., which sprang up over night during the war only to become a "ghost" city when the armistice was signed, is slowly becoming a permanent industrial site. It is receiving serious consideration for various other purposes, too, including that of a location for a new vocational training school, to be built by the Veterans' bureau.

Old Hickory, where the world's largest steam plant was in operation shortly before the war closed, cost the government $87,000,000. It has 3,867 residences sufficient to house 30,000 people. There are 1,112 factory buildings, 54 miles of standard railway track and 44 miles of tram track on the grounds. It was perhaps the biggest powder plant in the world when the war ended.

First ground was broken for the city Feb. 9, 1918, and operation of the first sulphuric acid unit began 116 days later. Within a few days many additional units were going at full blast.

Public meetings were held here when it became certain that the government would sell the power plant. The Nashville Industrial corporation, composed of people in the city who wished to invest in the project, bought the plant Nov. 22, 1920.

Since then four new industries, a pulp and paper plant, a motor and body works, a cement factory and a starch and syrup plant, have been established in Old Hickory.

Many of the residences and apartments are in use either by those who live there permanently or by others who rent them as Summer homes.

Unlike the sun, moon and planets, each star rises always at practically the same point in the heavens.

FAMOUS SINGER LAID TO REST

Taps Sounded at Grave for Lillian Russell by War Comrades.

In a beautiful Allegheny cemetery lies that which was mortal of Mrs. Alexander P. Moore, the Lillian Russell of yester-years, and the wife of a Pittsburgh publisher.

After a simple service in the home, where members of the family and a few near friends looked upon the quieted face for the last time, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Edward S. Travers, six stalwart sea soldiers bore the casket outward on its last journey, to rest briefly in the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church that the throng who came to tender their final respects might fulfill their mission.

There also Rev. Dr. Travers performed the simple, yet inspiring rites for the departed. The once famous singer's favorite hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung by the assembly in unison with the choir and at the closing was rendered another she admired, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

Arriving at the tree-dotted cemetery, the funeral cortege was met by "those who came back" of the 107th Field Artillery, an overseas organization of the World war which Mrs. Moore largely aided in equipping.

Members of the Down Town post, American Legion, of which the deceased was a member by virtue of her rank as sergeant in the marines during the war, were represented and it was from their ranks that the firing squad was called.

With the firing of three volleys and the sounding of taps from the bugle the body was tenderly laid to rest in the vault, where it will remain until a suitable mausoleum can be erected.

The honorary pall bearers included James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh, Mayor W. A. Magee of Pittsburgh, J. L. Livermore of New York, Howard Chandler Christy of New York, E. F. Albee, president of the National Vaudeville association, New York; R. G. Burnside, president of the National Producers' association, New York; Senator William Flynn of Pittsburgh, Clarence Bureligh of Pittsburgh, Colonel Oliver Hershaman of Pittsburgh and E. M. O'Neill of Pittsburgh.

SEVENTH WIFE MOTHER OF HIS 33RD CHILD

Arrival of a baby at the home of Robert Baker, 84, a dairy man of Harlan, Ky., was announced recently. At the same time it was said the new comer marked the 33rd time Mr. Baker had become a father. Mrs. Baker, 35, is his seventh wife. They have been married 14 years. The seventh Mrs. Baker has presented her husband with eight children.

JUGO-SLAVIA TO GET LOAN FROM NEW YORK

Jugo-Slavia's minister of finance has signed a contract with the Blair syndicate, New York, for a hundred million dollar loan at 8 per cent interest on bonds to be issued at 8¾.

It is understood that $30,000,000 will be for the use of the government and that the balance will be devoted to the construction of ports on the Adriatic railroad lines leading thereto and repairs on existing lines.

Reds to Revamp Navy

The soviet commissioner of naval affairs has ordered the Russian navy reorganized under direction of German officers, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, quoting a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlingske Tidende.

Harding's Investigator

Colonel Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co., one of New York's largest department stores, sailed for Europe at President Harding's request to study business conditions abroad. He will make a complete report to the President.

THOMPSON OUT FOR GOVERNOR

Candidate for Ohio Office Formally Files His Declaration for Primaries.

Colonel Carmi A. Thompson has filed his declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state at Columbus, O., thus formally becoming a candidate for governor of Ohio at the Republican primaries.

Mrs. John Gordon Battelle of Columbus, prominent in club and civic affairs, heads the list of signers. Mrs. Battelle is president of the Woman's Republican clubs of Ohio and a member of the Woman's National Republican committee.

William H. Boyd of Cleveland, who was one of the leaders in the progressive movement with Roosevelt, and many times mentioned for governor and senator, is the only signer from Cuyahoga county. Boyd is acting as chairman of the Cuyahoga county Thompson committee.

Mrs. J. Frank Smith of Columbus, widow of Rev. J. Frank Smith, a leader of the Ohio temperance movement and who has served 10 years in the Scientific Temperance Instruction Department of the Ohio W. C. T. U., teacher of Americanization work in Ohio for the W. C. T. U., and now superintendent of the Americanization work in the Franklin county branch, was the second signer.

George Wilber, Marysville, a dirt farmer who was a member of the legislature during the time Carmi Thompson was secretary of state, chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Woolgrowers' association and former president of the Ohio Livestock association, was the fifth signer.

Fred D. Patterson, Greenfield, head of the Greenfield Auto Body Co., one of the largest auto bus body manufacturing concerns in the state; George Sutton of Elizabeth, a union coal miner from Lawrence county, who has known both Thompson and his father for many years, are the other men signers. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, member of the faculty of Wilberforce university, president of the National Association of Colored Women of the United States and Canada, and member of the International Council of Women, is the seventh signer.

Cholera Kills Thousands

It is estimated that more than 2,000 men, women and children have already been killed by the epidemic of cholera which originated in Rangoon, Burma. From Burma the plague has spread to Siam and French Indo-China, destroying whole villages in a few days.

HARDING GREETS FOLK HEARTILY

Postmaster Work Sums Up Character of the President.

Postmaster General Work recently gave a "close-up" impression of President Harding to a group of Western visitors who had called at the post-office department to command improvements of postal conditions on the Pacific coast. Colleagues of the postmaster general were of the opinion that Dr. Work's description of the President was so unique it should be made public and consequently it was given out as follows:

"The outstanding characteristic of President Harding is his presence. This can hardly be called a characteristic for it is the sum of many; all in fact that a man has. The President's presence is seen to best advantage when he is receiving the long lines of casual, curious and transient visitors to the White House.

"This is almost of daily occurrence and always follows the adjournments of cabinet meetings. Many hundreds of visitors to Washington are massed without, waiting for the cabinet officers to leave, when they have been assured they may shake hands with the President.

"The President's art of handshaking has been frequently commented upon. There is no art about it because it is real. It is an instinct. He meets them by the hundreds day after day, 40 a minute if there is no band playing, more if there is music.

"The President likes children and old people, and he is fond of dogs, and they in turn like him, each in their own fashion. The dog 'Laddie Boy', selected the President as his special friend. Children look up at him and pass on reassured, having forgotten that it was the President who held their hand, while old ladies meet him with 'Thank God for you, Mr. President,' or, 'May God bless you,' or 'Our country is safe with you.' Often an old lady on that uncertain border line separating the grandmother from the angel, will kiss his hand, greatly to his embarrassment.

"These old people; they impress one and depress him too at times. They have done their work, matured their children and are waiting. Mayhap some are rejoicing them and others may be a distress, but in either event they are their 'children' whom they must soon leave to the vicissitudes of the world. To them, the President seems a guardian and his office a protectorate those in the little family world so many of us live in.

"To these people the clasp of the President's hands means much. They come purposely to see him. Each one passes on feeling that he had been waiting for them to come. After the greetings as they mass in the spacious room beyond, having departed reluctantly, looking backward, the emotions in the many hearts are beyond knowing, but those critical, suspicious or resentful are all absent and the one feeling is common to all that they are leaving a presence 'where welcome ever smiles and farewell goes outside.'"

Spent Millions on Roads

The United States spent $600,000,000 for roads in 1921, according to estimates of the bureau of public roads, United States department of agriculture. This sum was derived from the following sources: Local road bonds, 33 per cent; county, township and district taxes, assessments, and appropriations, 14 per cent; state taxes and appropriations, 12 per cent; state road bonds, 7 per cent; federal aid, 14 per cent, and miscellaneous sources, 1 per cent.

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Romance of Indian War Hero Is Wrecked by Grim Poverty

Broken in health, Captain Sunset, Cherokee Indian ace of the Lafayette Escadrille and globe trotter, started East from Okmulgee on a quest for his wife and two babies, wrested from him by poverty.

Captain Sunset came back to the land of his youth at the end of the World war showered with high military decorations attesting his valor as an allied flier. He lived with his bride, an Alsatian, whose life he saved over seas. They came to know poverty—the war left Sunset unfit for work—and then recently, after trudging 15 miles seeking a job, the war hero returned to his home to find his wife and babies gone.

Sunset learned from friends that his wife had purchased a ticket for Pittsburgh, Pa. So he sold his little store of goods and, with a purse made up by friends to aid him in his search, set out on his quest.

Sunset declares that he has 14 German planes credited to him officially while in French service. In addition, to that he claims 17 unofficially. He has been wounded dozens of times and shot down five times.

Sunset saw service in three units, the Foreign Legion, the Lafayette Escadrille and the United States army. He entered the United States army after a daring escape from Germany in a borrowed German plane.

WEEK IN SPORT

Leadership in both big leagues was unchanged last week. Both the New York Yankees and the Giants took a brace and increased their lead over their respective rivals. Babe Ruth and Bob Meusel have found their batting eyes and the Yanks are setting a dizzy pace for the St. Louis Browns, the only team regarded as able to give the leaders a real brush for the pennant. Pittsburgh is still runner-up in the National race.

Minneapolis is still in the lead in the American association with St. Paul and Indianapolis close behind. Toledo is still hopelessly in the cellar position.

Susanne Lenglen, French tennis star, has developed weakness of the heart and her family is insisting that she withdraw from the championship tournament at Wimbledon. Mrs. Molla Mallory, the American who defeated her last year, is entered in this event.

Pillette, Detroit pitcher, held Washington to two hits recently.

Although the New York Giants were held to three hits in a recent game by Luque of Cincinnati, two of them being scratches, the New Yorkers won the game when Stengel knocked a homer in the seventh.

Jock Hutchinson, American golfer, was eliminated in the thousand-guineas golf tournament at Glen Eagles, Scotland, by A. G. Havers of England, one up.

Sisler of St. Louis is topping the American league in batting with a mark of .419. He has stolen 23 bases so far this season. Ken Williams now has 14 home runs with Miller of the Athletics second with 12.

Hank Gowdy of Boston is leading the National in hitting with an average of .384, nine points ahead of Bigbee of the Pirates.

Dutch Ruether of Brooklyn has won his eleventh game this season.

Babe Ruth announced last week that he had given up all hope of passing his last year's home run record of 59, but he insists he will lead in circuit slashes this season.

New York boxing commission ordered Wilson and Kilbane to defend titles or step out as champions.

Tris Speaker, manager ow Cleveland, is out of the game with bronchitis.

The Giants unfurled their National league championship pennant and their world's series emblem last week.

John McGraw, Giant manager, says Jimmy Caveney, Cincinnati shortstop, is the nearest approach to Honus Wagner he has ever seen

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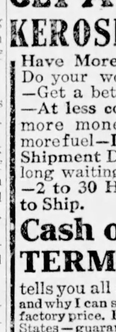

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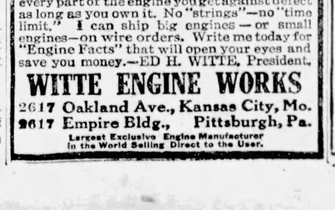

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INVITATIONS TO WORLD DAIRY CONGRESS IN 1923 SENT

Invitations to [illegible] the World's Dairy congress, to be held in the Fall of 1923, have been sent by the United States to the governments of about 50 countries. A united effort is being made by all branches of the dairy industry in this country to make the meeting a success. The United States department of agriculture is co-operating with the World's Dairy Congress association in every possible, and many departments are doing active work on committees in making preparations. The place of meeting has not yet been selected.

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